The Outlook

Volume 142 April 14, 1926 Number 15

The Bishops' Protest

ONE hundred and ten bishops of the Episcopal Church have protested against the proposed treaty with Turkey. They feel that it would be "equivalent to a condonation of Turkish crimes and to a ratification of methods and acts which are abhorrent to all who love righteousness and justice." They recite the fact that Turkey destroyed a million inoffensive men, women, and children and made refugees of a million and a half more. They recall specifically our obligations to Armenia and the Armenians. In reply, Senator Borah deplores the facts, but defends the treaty as "the best treaty we can secure at this time" and equal to the treaties that other Powers have been able to obtain from Turkey. So far as we have heard, no one defends the treaty because it is intrinsically desirable. All its defenders seem to argue that at best it is as good as Turkey is willing to grant. The assumption behind it is that Americans are not willing to display any power to secure what they think is just.

Investigating Prohibition

ON the eve of the hearings on the "wet" bills there was introduced in the Senate a measure designed to amend the Volstead Law so as to make it more effective. The bill embodies the ideas of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Andrews as to the legal provisions necessary to the most effective enforcement of prohibition. Indeed, it was drawn under the direction of General Andrews. It is sponsored in the Senate, however, by Senator Means, Chairman, and Senator Goff, a member, of the very sub-committee which is conducting the hearings on the "wet" bills.

Many of the provisions of the Andrews Bill, denounced as drastic by "wet" Senators, are designed to build up the weak places in the present law as experience has revealed them. It would strike hard at redistillers of denatured alcohol by making it mandatory upon the court to impose a prison sentence of not less than two years on persons found guilty of removing the denaturant from denatured alcohol or redistilling it for beverage purposes or transporting beverage liquors made from such alcohol. It would strike hard, too, at "near-beer" violators by compelling all manufacturers of cereal beverages to take out Federal permits, give bond, and subject their plants to inspection.

The provision of the bill, however, on which the "wets" have centered their attack is the one authorizing the issuance of search warrants for private dwellings "if any distilling apparatus is used or set up for use in such dwellings for unlawful manufacture of intoxicating liquor."

The fact that the bill has the support of members of the Judiciary Committee who, as a sub-committee, have studied enforcement problems in connection with the "wet" bills, indicates favorable consideration and probable passage.

Forest Week

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE has designated the week of April 18–24 as American Forest Week. The Governors of many States have issued similar proclamations. Of the numerous "weeks" which adorn the calendar, no other has such general indorsement of Federal and State officials.

This will be the sixth observance of American Forest Week, but the machinery has been overhauled. An unofficial committee of citizen volunteers, the American Forest Week Committee, of which ex-Governor Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, is chairman, has co-operated with the United States Forest Service and other official agencies in arranging for the observance this year. Similar committees are at work in most of the States and in Alaska. The primary purpose of all these committees is to make the educational campaign as thoroughly applicable as possible to local and regional forestry conditions.

Those in close contact with the Nation's forestry condition have realized for a long time that the problems can be solved only through the concerted action of each individual, each town, each county, and each State. The Federal Government has done much; it will do more as rapidly as Congress by its forestry appropriations will permit. Several States also are doing a great deal. But the real, basic problem of growing tree crops can be met only when the owners of forest land grow timber under forest management which will insure perpetual crops.

To make tree crops a reasonably safe investment for the private landowner it is, of course, quite necessary to stamp out forest fires, about ninety per cent of which are man-caused. More equitable methods of taxing forest land are also desirable. Only a few States have distinguished between land that grows crops of grain—short-time crops—and crops of trees which take many years to mature.

American Forest Week deserves its place on the calendar as a means of solving the forestry problems of the Nation by arousing a desire to meet the forestry problems of each region.

A Despot at the Till

WHILE the New York Legislature is reorganizing the State it has a chance to set a careful watch over the State's expenditures. Among the offices of the State Government which have been left elective is that of State Comptroller. It is proposed that in that office be vested powers like those intrusted to the Comptroller-General of the United States, who is required to examine, not only receipts and expenditures, but "the application of public funds," and to report once a year or oftener such opportunities as he finds for increased economy and efficiency.

Much criticism has been directed against the administration of this Federal office on the ground that consideration solely of economy has tended to put the observance of technicalities and red tape in place of justice and common sense, and that the power exercised, which is unregulated by appeal even to the President, tends to become arbitrary. This Federal official has a term of fifteen years. The State official, on the other hand, is elected, and is therefore responsible and likely to be responsive to public opinion. The danger in the case of the State official is that decisions might be

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directed, not merely by thought of public opinion, but also by politics.

The experiment of making the Comptroller an officer of economy and efficiency, if it is carefully prepared, should be worth trying. It would certainly be a benefit to the State if there were some officer who could, for instance, not only audit the expenditures for such an enterprise as the State Barge Canal, but learn for the voters and the Legislature the truth about the service obtained in return for the money spent on it. As the Governor is intrusted with a great deal more power than he ever had before, it might be well, as Assemblyman S. H. Hofstadter has said, that the Comptroller be made "the auditor of the Governor's efficiency and economy."

The Road's Race With the Car

THE race between automobile registration and road building goes on neck and neck. The Department of Commerce reported the number of registered motor vehicles in the United States as coming, on January 1, very close to twenty millions. We had an automobile —almost—for every one of the twenty-two million or so dwellings in the country. Even excluding the taxicab, the motor truck, and the swarming busses and commercial cars, we still had a passenger car for each of the majority of American homes. Nor did the motor-vehicle industry betray any sign of an early slackening in the demand.

The construction of more and ever more automobile roads, especially in the more densely populated parts of the country, has worked to prevent the automobile demand from reaching the saturation point. Four years ago the country had just about enough surfaced highways to supply four hundred feet of headway to each automobile then registered, supposing the cars to be evenly strung out over the entire mileage and running in both directions. The number of automobiles has nearly doubled since that time, but so rapidly have we built new roads that we still have more than three hundred feet of good road to each car, reckoning on traffic both ways. The intervening years, moreover, have witnessed a long-expected thinning out of the number of horses traveling the highways, and each horse giving up the competition has made room for more than one of his swifter and more easily maneuvered successors. Many roads have been improved in ways that increase their traffic capacity, but that do not appear in the mileage count. On the whole, roads have fairly well kept pace with vehicles.

Of course, it has cost something to keep road construction abreast with automobile output. The States, according to the latest figures on their expenditures, spent in 1924 more than $350,000,000 in building highways and waterways. With all due allowance for waterways, one may fairly reckon that the States spend at least a hundred dollars on highway building for every addition to the number of registered motor vehicles, not to mention the further sums supplied in the form of Federal aid.

Heavy as is this expense, much remains to be done in providing an expeditious, standardized system of highways. It may not pay New York State to provide a costly cut-off for carrying foreign cars past the city of New York; and certain of the States between Florida and the North may well question the propriety of taxing their own residents to make easier the way of tourists who do not alight. Nevertheless, so long as cars make thirty-mile detours to skirt big cities, we cannot get the full good out of the road mileage that we have. The time should come when inter-State treaties, if not the overworked means of Federal appropriation, will give us roads National in character as well as in mere extent.

The State gasoline tax is the fairest method yet devised for providing the surfaced roads that our automobiles need and must have; and it should be used for no other purpose.

The Churches Are Growing

A CENSUS of churches compiled for the "Christian Herald" under the supervision of Dr. H. K. Carroll has just appeared. It cannot be accurate in all points, for reasons pointed out by Dr. Carroll in his comment and explanations. The churches collect their own statistics and interpret the meaning of the words communicants and membership differently. Thus the Roman Catholics are so inclusive in their claim of all members of Catholic families that it has been necessary to estimate their total on a basis of 85 per cent of the Catholic population of 18,878,722; the Jewish total, on the other hand, is "mainly heads of families;" the Christian Scientists decline to furnish any estimate of communicants; some religious bodies are estimated on the basis of the "United States Census of 1916," or on the average gain of preceding years.

Yet Dr. Carroll's reputation as the most experienced authority in the matter of collating American religious statistics makes his statements acceptable as sound in the large view of the subject. The most important of these is his conclusion that there was in 1925 an increase in all of 800,000 in church membership (allowing for losses by death and withdrawal) and a gain of 166 churches as against a decrease of 12 in 1924. This is the largest gain for several years. He draws the conclusion that controversy on disputed points has not shaken the evangelistic power of the churches.

How many denominations have we today? That depends on what is called a denomination and what is classed as a branch of a larger body. This census lists twenty-four individual denominations as having each 200,000 members, but this includes three large Baptist bodies and five Methodist bodies separately. In the full lists there are fifty-two separate or independent denominations—one for every week in the year. If we reckon separately every subdivision in a large group (the Lutherans have seventeen such group-members), we find no fewer than 147 religious bodies with individual names. The cause of Church Union has still some way to go!

If you want to pester your minister by asking him for sectarian information, just ask him to define for you the tenets of the Two-Seed-in-Spirit Predestinarians, the Church of God (Winebrenner), the General Six-Principle Church, the "Chs. God & Sts. Christ (Col.)," the Amanas, the Wilburites, the Jehovah Conference, the Old Order Amish (by no means to be confused with the Conservative Amish or the Old Order Wisler); and to define the difference between Pilgrim Holiness and Plymouth Brethren. The inclusion of twelve Buddhist Japanese Temples in the list surely shows a liberal Christian spirit.

There is always an interest in learning the relative size of the denominations. This list places the largest ten thus:

1.	Roman Catholic	16,047,914
2.	Methodist Episcopal	4,516,806
3.	Southern Baptist	3,611,608
4.	National Baptist (Col.)	3,044,528
5.	Methodist Episcopal, South	2,534,112
6.	Presbyterian, U. S. A. (Northern)	1,828,916
7.	Northern Baptist	1,464,167
8.	Disciples of Christ	1,441,462
9.	Protestant Episcopal	1,164,911
10.	Congregational	907,583

But this list simply shouts for foot-notes. The word "denomination" is here used in

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A certain question in the law

(1 Henry VI, Act IV, Scene 1)

Gale in the Los Angeles Times

She'll calm down presently

From Miss Carrie Lewis, Beverly Hills, Cal.

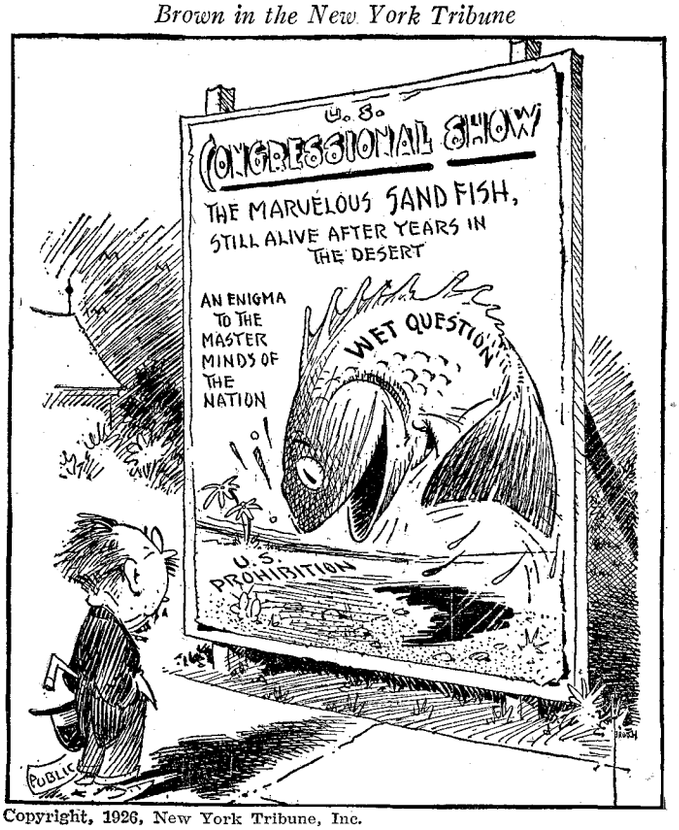
Orr in the Chicago Tribune

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Copyright, 1926, by the Chicago Tribune

Not trying to dig up John Barleycorn

From Miss M. Zerbe, Evanston, Ill.

Brown in the New York Tribune


U.S. CONGRESSIONAL SHOW
THE MARVELOUS SAND FISH, STILL ALIVE AFTER YEARS IN THE DESERT
AN ENIGMA TO THE MASTER MINDS OF THE NATION
WET QUESTION
U.S. PROHIBITION
PUBLIC

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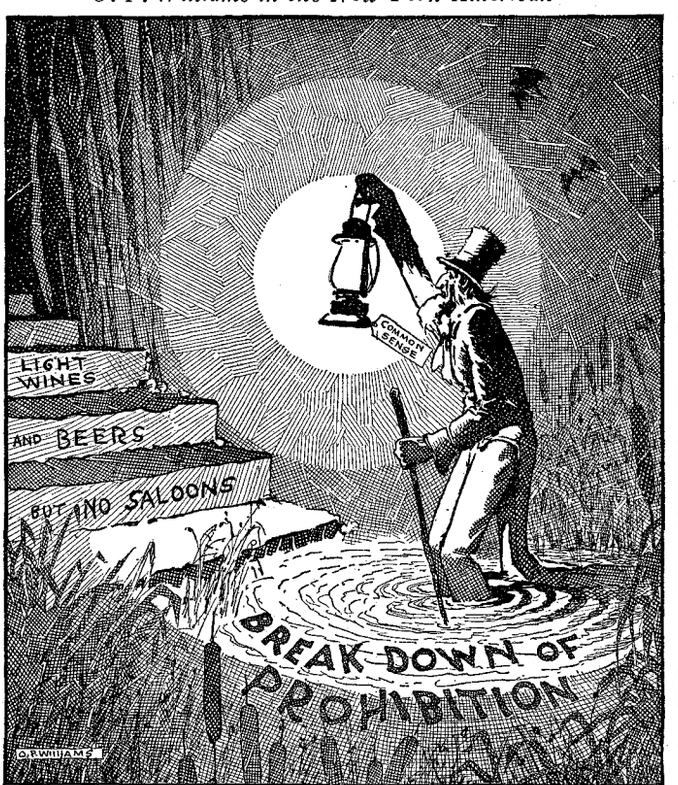
Circus poster time

From E. L. Crocker, Tarrytown, N. Y.

O. P. Williams in the New York American



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The way out

From W. E. Shafer, New York, N. Y.

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the limited, not in the group sense. Our Lutheran friends number over 2,500,000 in their 17 branches. So do the Presbyterians in their 9 bodies. Only two of 15 Methodist bodies are here included. The largest gain in 1925 was not by the Roman Catholics, as usual, but by the Methodist group. The smallest denomination or group division is the Primitive Friends, with its one church and twenty members.

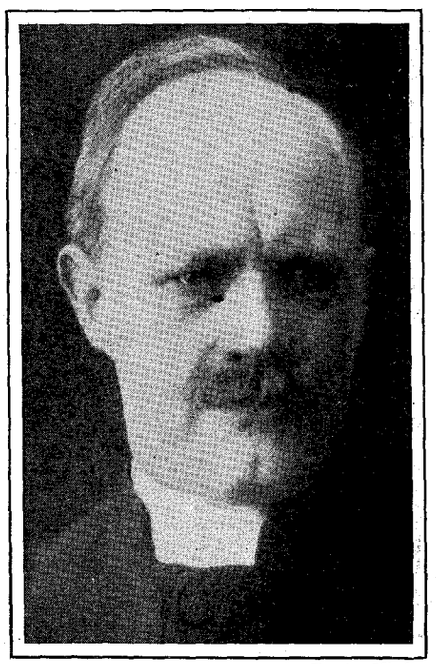
The most impressive figure is that of 43,239,885 as the total membership of all churches in the United States in the year 1925. One hears a great deal about the decadence of the churches, but here is over a third of the country's population in one way or another affiliated with church organizations, and the percentage of church increase is larger than that of population increase.

The question of the churches' leadership, intellectual, moral, and spiritual, and their place in modern civilization is another matter; and it cannot be answered by statistics.

A Conviction that Meant Vindication

IN this country we are so accustomed to the safeguards which the law places about the accused that we are apt to assume that such safeguards surround the accused in all other civilized countries. This is not true. The legal rights which we have in common with other English-speaking peoples are by no means universal. An instance of what may happen in the absence of such rights is the case of Bishop Bast.

About three years ago, as a result of disappointments and misunderstanding in connection with the work of Jerusalem Church and the Central Mission in Copenhagen, Denmark, an attack was made upon Bishop Bast in ecclesiastical circles and failed. A year ago last December certain charges were brought against him in the criminal or police court. The Bishop was arrested and put into jail. All his papers—including accounts, correspondence, and private memoranda—were seized. For many years he had left the handling of funds to trusted agents. After his arrest he was absolutely separated from his lawyer and from his faithful secretary and bookkeeper. Two firms of auditors, one employed by the authorities, the other by the defendant, exhaustively examined his papers and accounts. In the first examination the police magistrate, acting in accordance with Danish law, assumed not merely the rôle of judge, but also that of prosecutor. After months of delay an indictment was found. It consisted of nine counts. Six of these were withdrawn by the public prosecutor. Two were decided in the Bishop's favor. On the remaining one he was convicted and sentenced to three



Courtesy of Methodist Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions

Bishop Anton Bast

months' imprisonment. What was the charge which led to his conviction?

It appears that Bishop Bast had started a paper known as the "Lighthouse," for the purpose of giving publicity to the work of his mission. For many years he as owner, editor, and publisher had carried the deficits. Whenever there was a surplus, he had turned it over for the most part to the work in some of its varied forms. By its sale on the streets, after the manner of the Salvation Army's "War Cry," those who sold it were given employment and the needs and plans of the Central Mission were widely advertised. The crime for which the Bishop was imprisoned consists in having made in 1916–20 public statements that to purchase copies of the "Lighthouse" would help the work of the Central Mission and that the paper was in danger of a deficit.

The Rev. Frank Mason North, Secretary-Counsel of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in sending us information about this case writes us:

> In my knowledge of these various transactions, and of others not here set down, I find myself left with an indelible impression of the extraordinary range of Bishop Bast's Christian service; an undisguised surprise at the nature and motive of the attack upon him; a deep wonder at a legal procedure which from the beginning has held him to be guilty until he could prove himself innocent; an unchanged confidence in his personal integrity; and an unfeigned admiration for his Christian fortitude in the midst of hardships of mind and life which, in my judgment, find few, if any, parallels in modern church history.

In conclusion Dr. North expresses his "unqualified belief that there is no more justice in putting Anton Bast into the Copenhagen prison than there was in putting Adoniram Judson into the dungeons of Burma or John Bunyan into Bedford jail."

The Y and the Greek Reformation

ABOUT the visit of his Holiness Gennadius, Metropolitan of Salonika, there is a far-reaching significance. The Catholic Church, whether Roman or Eastern and Orthodox, feels the pressure of evangelical Christianity, not only as an ecclesiastical system, but as a movement to promote a more abundant life of mind and body. In a word, both Churches are confronted by the Young Men's Christian Association. In Rome, with her tradition of empire, temporal and spiritual, the Young Men's Christian Association is denounced as an agency of evil, calculated to lead astray an unsuspecting youth. And as a substitute we see an organization called the Knights of Columbus, consisting wholly of Catholics. But in Greece, with her tradition of a philosophy broad as the human race, the Church, so far from condemning the Young Men's Christian Association, has sought its assistance. Not only in the Greek army and navy, but in cities like Athens and Salonika, the Association is firmly established on land often allotted for the purpose by national or municipal authorities. In Salonika streets are named after "the Y" and Dr. Mott; and so impressed is the Metropolitan with the work that he is appealing for funds to Greeks resident in the United States. Nor is this all. It is not merely as a school for athletics that the land of the Olympic Games welcomes the Young Men's Christian Association. The Greek Church is developing Sunday schools, is encouraging the use of the Bible, and is training her clergy to speak and to think in terms that the people can understand. And in this reformation, for it is nothing less, the Young Men's Christian Association is playing an important part.

In all this we may discern perhaps a

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paradox. The Church which thus incorporates the American spirit is still a state Church, receiving public funds, and its worship is still ornate, mystical, and—as Protestants cannot but think—superstitious in some of its ceremonial. If, then, the same boys are devoted to sacred relics and to the secular gymnasium, it is because, as the Preacher has it, there is a season to everything under the sun.

Greece is, of course, governed by Pangalos as Dictator. And in that sense her democracy has failed. But, after allowing for the excesses of propaganda, we find clear evidence of a Hellenic revival, national as well as spiritual. The absorption of 1,500,000 refugees by a country of only 5,000,000 inhabitants has been a miracle of agricultural settlement. And Greece has emerged the stronger both in finance and in prestige. The wealth and population of cities like Athens and Salonika are growing apace. And the effect of a sudden immigration onto a restricted area appears to be precisely the reverse of what Malthus would have prophesied. For advocates of birth control here is certainly a perplexing phenomenon.

The Hospitallers

A FLAG with a white cross on a red ground, symbol, a London newspaper correspondent says, "of mercy militant, of pity in arms," is again to be flown in the Mediterranean Sea after an interval of one hundred and twenty-five years.

But that is a short time in the history of the Knights of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, for the Order was doing beneficent work in Jerusalem early in the twelfth century, and even then had taken over a hospice established by Charlemagne.

It is true that the mighty Order was a great military organization like the Knights Templar, but at the start it was (says the Britannica) predominantly a nursing organization, and that feature never disappeared. In a way the Hospitallers may be called the forerunners of the Red Cross.

Both in England and in Jerusalem the Hospitallers still fight disease and death. In London they have 40,000 men and women enrolled, with their headquarters in St. John's Gate, where they have been for over three centuries; and in Jerusalem there is a great hospital maintained by the English association.

So it is fitting as well as picturesque that a hundred knights and ladies of the Grand Priory in England of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem are now "making a caravan," as the ancient phrase goes, to sail from Venice to Corfu, Jaffa, and Jerusalem, and to return by way of Cyprus. All of these places are

International

Lieutenant-Commander Richard E. Byrd

on the route taken by the Crusaders and each has special associations with the early days of the Order. The pilgrims are led by their Sub-Prior, the Earl of Scarborough, who is second in command to the Grand Prior, the Duke of Connaught.

English people cherish the historic and the ceremonial side of life. This is an instance where ancient and modern elements join in pride for nearly a thousand years of humanity and brotherhood.

Arctic Exploration

A PROMISING and interesting attempt to solve problems of the Far North began on April 5 when the Byrd expedition sailed from New York on the steamship Chantier.

Newspaper headlines should not mislead readers to suppose that this is chiefly an attempt to reach the North Pole. It is conceded that the immediate vicinity of the geographical imaginary point which we call the North Pole is not now likely to yield information of scientific importance. Lieutenant-Commander Byrd and his comrades and backers have indicated that they share this view. In his farewell statement Commander Byrd said that his specific purpose was to show that "science has made aircraft safe enough for commercial usage," and that "the conquering of the Arctic with multimotored planes will give an impetus to commercial aviation."

The first destination of Commander Byrd and his two airplanes and forty-five men is King's Bay, in Spitzbergen. The planes will be transferred thence to Cape Morris Jesup, the most northern point of Greenland. The plan is to fly from that point across to Point Barrow, in Alaska, passing probably near the Pole, but with the main purpose of surveying large fields which have yet been unexplored.

There has been some attempt lately to throw distrust on the discovery of the North Pole by Commodore Peary. It seems, however, to amount to nothing more than the perfectly justifiable conclusion that it is almost impossible for any explorer to put his foot on the exact site of the North Pole because the difficulties of mathematical calculation in that region are exceedingly great. Commander Byrd himself paid a special tribute to Commodore Peary as among intrepid Arctic explorers "the greatest of them all."

The Byrd expedition is financed and encouraged by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Edsel Ford, Vincent Astor, and others, and has the approval and sympathy of a large group of Arctic explorers.

This is only one of at least four Arctic expeditions planned for this year. Captain Wilkins, the Antarctic explorer, is already at Point Barrow, and proposes to fly from Point Barrow to Spitzbergen, the exact opposite course of that chosen by Commander Byrd. Other expeditions planned are under the leadership of Captain Amundsen and Donald MacMillan, whose names are famous in the annals of Polar exploration.

Convict Ships Still Sail

IT will be news to the world that convict ships still sail with cargoes of criminals to be kept in exile for their sins. The ship La Marinière sailed from La Rochelle a few days since, the cables report, with 360 convicts chained in steel cages, among them Gabriel Mourey, the butler who locked Banker Shattuck in his wine cellar on Washington Square, New York, and departed with the family treasures. The ship, it appears, wore stripes as insignia of its calling and was commanded by a hard-boiled captain,

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Louis Grenot, who had no fear of mutiny. His remedy for disaffection was to fill the cages with live steam. It would certainly seem to be a soothing suggestion.

France, it appears, saves up its desperadoes until La Marinière has a full passenger list, when it departs for Cayenne, on the left shoulder of South America, where the celebrated Devil's Island takes on the toughest of the lot. Americans will remember this spot as the prison of Captain Dreyfus, whose case once excited wide interest.

The transportation of convicts for penal offenses (of which Mr. Seitz makes mention in his article in this issue) began with the settlement of Virginia, and continued as part of the process of peopling Australia and Van Diemen's Land by the English. France alone continues the method, utilizing New Caledonia and Guiana for the purpose. Neither of these lands affords opportunities for exiles who have paid their price, and the French system has no merit beyond that of riddance of undesirables.

The results in more temperate lands were of considerable benefit both to the outcasts and the countries. Water is supposed to purify itself with every four miles of flowage. Perhaps the human stream would do the same if it could be kept flowing.

A German Industrial Magnate

AUGUST THYSSEN was before the war commonly called Industrial Kaiser —Kaiser is not as grand a name now as it once was. For over fifty years he was an outstanding figure in German industry. He died, an old man, in Mülheim on April 4. Even before the Franco-German War of 1870 he was carrying on iron mines and blast-furnaces of great extent, and by 1912 he was paying a million dollars a year for miners' wages alone—and low wages at that. When the Great War came, he had 50,000 workmen, 125 miles of railway track, and two whole harbors, and was handling three million tons of ore yearly.

Naturally, he and his partners and subsidiary concerns have played an important part in German industrial production. They have been second only to the Stinnes group, now broken and weakened since Hugo Stinnes's death.

Thyssen's personal wealth has been put at $100,000,000. More creditable to him is the statement that he spent large sums in schools, clubs, and institutes for his workmen.

France Decides to Pay as She Goes

THE impecunious Micawber of Dickens made an often-quoted remark to the effect that spending regularly a shilling more than one's income means misery. That has been the misfortune of French Governments since the war. Now the news that a balanced Budget has been adopted will be welcomed by friends of France as evidence that this situation is happily to be changed.

International

Carmi A. Thompson

The achievement of the Locarno treaties of arbitration and security between the Allies and Germany has been regarded as the chief claim of Premier Briand to lasting fame. But it is a question whether he does not deserve equal credit as the leader who has induced the French Parliament to vote to raise as much money by taxes as it is estimated the Government must spend.

The increase in confidence in the financial future of France created by this action was at once reflected in a rise in the exchange value of francs on the international money markets.

The Budget surplus has been made possible by many complicated revenue provisions, important among which was an increase in the business turnover tax. The Radicals also advocated creating state sugar and petroleum monopolies. This was an issue of considerable concern to the United States, because of the large interests held in France by American oil companies. Premier Briand and Finance Minister Peret objected to the oil monopoly plan, foreseeing the opposition and difficulties it might cause abroad. It was passed by the Chamber of Deputies; but the Senate detached the proposal and referred it to a commission for study. In this action the Chamber, in a second vote, concurred. Thus the vital provisions of the Budget Bill were adopted without a new controversy, which had been feared, over this special and complicated question.

At the same time the Chamber passed a proposed increase of thirty per cent in import duties on all products entering France, except paper pulp, wheat, sugar, coffee and cocoa, and parts of agricultural machinery. This is designed to compensate for losses in national revenue due to the depreciation of the franc.

The French Parliament at last has faced the economic necessities of the nation. It remains to be seen whether the people have become equally prepared to face them and to pay the new taxes which have been voted.

Investigating the Philippines

IN deciding to send Carmi A. Thompson to the Philippines to make a study of conditions there, chiefly economic, the President has had in mind undoubtedly the consequent benefit not only to the Filipinos but to the American people as well. If the islands were in disorder, we here in the United States would be hearing about them and would be quite aware of our responsibility to them. But just in proportion as the administration of the islands is successful in promoting peace we forget our obligations to our dependency. There is thus a very good reason that just at this time there should be an investigation.

There is no reason, however, why there should be two investigations. Senator Pat Harrison has proposed an investigation by a delegation from Congress. The effect of the presence in the islands of two sets of investigators at the same time —one representing the President, the other Congress—would, we imagine, be very bad. It would give the impression to the Filipinos of uncertainty in the Government and would encourage political intrigue.

Mr. Thompson was from the fall of 1912 to the spring of 1913 Treasurer of the United States. A native of West Virginia, he was educated and has spent

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most of his life in Ohio. He is a lawyer and business man. He was for a few months secretary to President Taft, and before that was in turn city solicitor of Ironton, member and for one term Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives, Secretary of State of Ohio, and Assistant Secretary of the Interior of the United States. It is interesting, though probably not significant, that he supported General Wood, now Governor-General of the Philippines, for the Republican nomination for President when the President who has just appointed him was himself a candidate.

Impeachment

THE Senate of the United States is shortly to sit as a trial court to determine the guilt or innocence of George W. English, a Federal district judge in Illinois, on charges brought by the House of Representatives of the United States sitting as a grand jury. Judge English is merely one of the numerous Federal district judges, and not a great one. The trial of this relatively obscure judge will, however, deeply concern the people of the country for two reasons.

In the first place, the most solemn and dramatic procedure known to our National Government, a procedure rarely resorted to, will be invoked when the Senate, ordinarily a lawmaking body, assumes the judicial power vested in it by the Constitution and sits as judge and jury "while the grand inquest of the Nation is exhibiting . . . articles of impeachment" against George W. English. In the second place, the outcome of the trial is likely to influence somewhat profoundly the public conception of what the judicial branch of the Government ought to be, whether it should remain as it is or be made more responsive to the popular will.

The procedure has an interest, too, because of its high antiquity—high, that is, in the development of the system of judicature common to English-speaking peoples. Our process of impeachment traces back, almost without a break, to the Aula Regia, a council of the king's law officers established in the eleventh century by William the Conqueror. Since 1399 impeachments in England have been conducted by almost the same machinery now set in motion against Judge English—the Commons the accusers, the Lords the judges.

Only six times before in the history of the United States has this procedure been invoked against Federal judges. The first trial came in 1803, when Judge John Pickering, of New Hampshire, was removed from office for tyrannical and arbitrary conduct, drunkenness, and profanity. An hour after his conviction the House found articles of impeachment against Samuel Chase, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the most significant impeachment trial in the history of the United States began. Mixed up in it was the bitter rivalry between Federalists and Democrats. Chase was a rabid Federalist judge under a Democratic Administration. His partisan and vituperative conduct undoubtedly was offensive. Yet if he had been convicted by the Senate and removed from office the whole course of our judiciary would have been changed. His acquittal established the right of the judiciary to declare void acts of Congress. If he had been convicted, the power of Congress to remove from office any judge whose decisions showed a mind consistently at odds with the popular will would probably have been established. That, at least, was the hope of the Democrats. The Chase trial, presided over by Aaron Burr as Vice-President, was one of the great forensic battles of American history and one of the most significant.

The next impeachment trial, that of Judge James H. Peck, of Missouri, also influenced the development of our judicial system. Accused of abuse of the power to punish for contempt, he was acquitted, probably through pity because of his age and blindness. But on the day following his acquittal a bill was introduced to limit contempt power of Federal judges and a month later it became law.

The next two impeachment trials of Federal judges have comparatively little significance. That of Judge West H. Humphries, of Tennessee, was due to the bitterness of the Civil War period. That of Judge Charles Swayne, of Florida, conducted in 1904, failed to establish an abuse of the power to punish for contempt.

The latest impeachment trial, that of Circuit Judge Robert W. Archbold of the Commerce Court, had considerable significance in that it apparently established a precedent for conviction even where the conduct of the judge falls short of being clearly criminal but is such as to bring the administration of justice into disrepute.

Three of the six impeachment trials of judges have had considerable significance beyond the fate of the men accused. Whether the English trial will have equal significance or not, it will be interesting because it will afford a rare spectacle, one unfamiliar to most people.

When the Senate sits as the High Court of Impeachment, each Senator will take an oath well and truly to try the accused, as do traverse jurors in ordinary courts. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate will play the old familiar rôle of the sheriff opening court and will proclaim the old formula, "Oyez! Oyez! Oyez!" etc. The prosecutors, a committee of Representatives called the House Managers, will enter the chamber together with the accused and his counsel. Evidence will be heard, much as in an ordinary court, the Vice-President sitting as Presiding Judge. But unanimity of judgment is not required, as with ordinary juries. If two-thirds of the Senators, when called upon by the Vice-President to rise and vote, find the accused guilty, he will be sentenced to removal from office. He is accused of abusing the power to disbar attorneys, of threatening law enforcement officers, of coercing jurors, of promoting a bankruptcy ring whereby receiverships were made to operate to his pecuniary benefit, and of requiring court funds to be deposited in banks in which he had large holdings. Conviction on any one of the counts will be sufficient to remove him from office.

The probable large significance of his conviction or acquittal lies in this: That for many years there has been criticism of the Federal judicial system on the grounds that to set any man in judgment over his fellows for life is incompatible with the notion of democracy, that to permit courts to set aside the deliberate pronouncements of Congress is to weaken the powers of a branch of the Government supposed to be co-ordinate, and that Federal judges because of the permanency of their tenure act tyrannically. The defenders of life tenure have admitted that Federal judges, like other men, do occasionally act tyranically, but have asserted that the advantages of a fearless judiciary outbalance this disadvantage, and that, anyhow, a ready remedy is available by impeachment and removal.

The English trial, whatever its result, is practically certain to focus public

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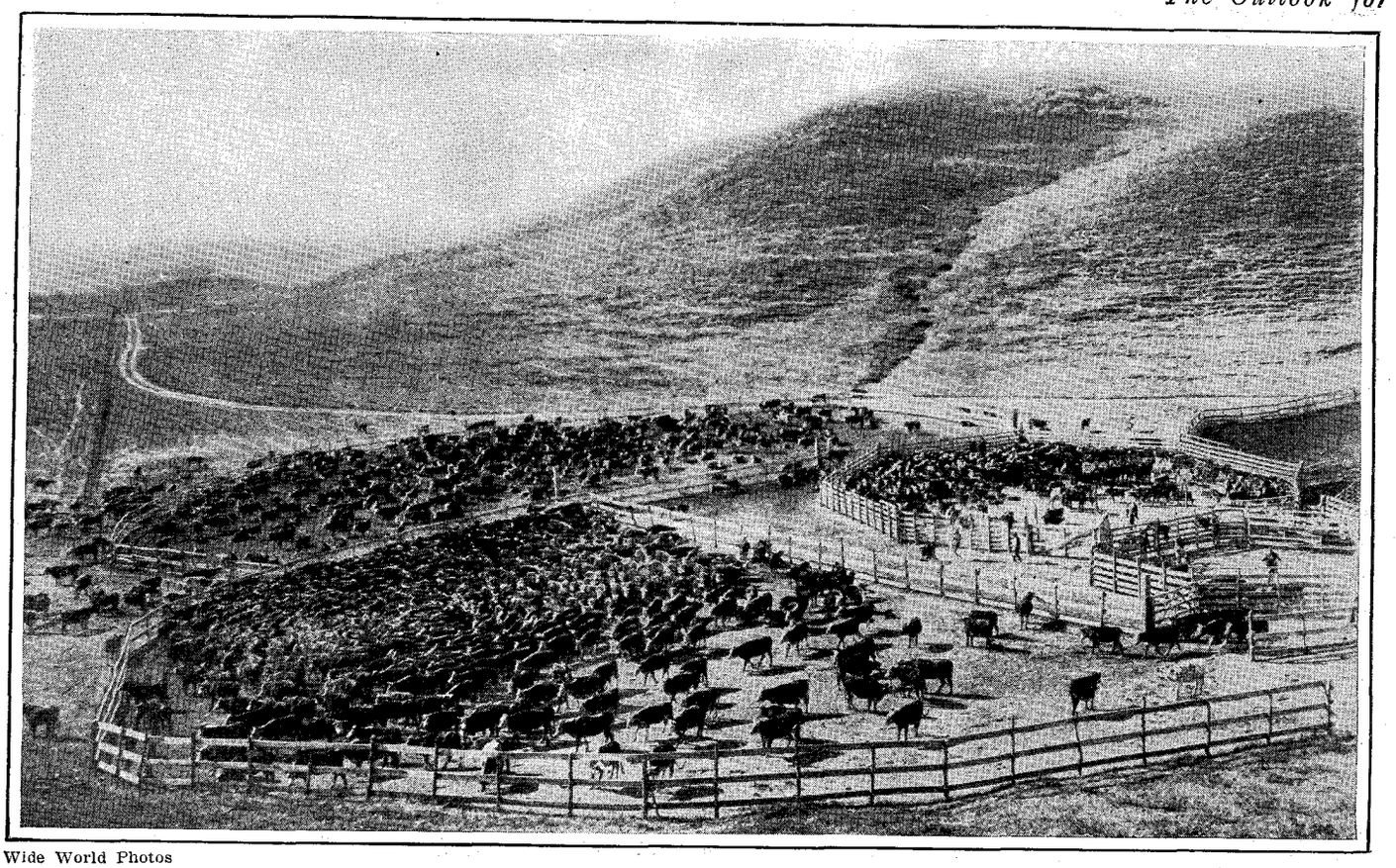

Wide World Photos

A round up in the cattle country

attention again upon this question, first raised in the Chase trial a hundred and twenty-three years ago.

The Grazer and the Government

IF the grass that grows on the National Forests and the unreserved Public Domain is to be utilized for the grazing of cattle, the owners of the cattle should be assured of a tenure sufficiently permanent to enable them to make the best possible use of the grass for which they pay the Government—to enable them, in other words, to construct without loss such range improvements as are essential, such as watering facilities, corrals, fences. This is at present practically impossible because no grazer is certain of retaining his permit for any definite length of time.

There have been introduced at this session of Congress several bills the principal object of which is to provide a ten-year basis for the granting of grazing permits. Separate bills were introduced at the request of the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior. The one that has been most discussed was introduced by Senator Stanfield, of Oregon. It provided for the ten-year system of permits, but it contained many provisions full of potential danger. Some of these are pointed out in the article by Mr. Peters, printed in this issue of The Outlook. Mr. Peters, himself a large grazer of live stock on the public lands, probably expresses the view of the representative man of high type who makes his living by grazing cattle on public lands. There are, of course, selfish men among the grazers, men who would, if they could, make unwarranted abuse of the grazing resources of the Nation. It is as essential, in any legislation which may be enacted, that the Government be protected against this class of grazers as that the fair-minded grazer be given fair terms.

The only bill now before Congress with any likelihood of passage is a substitute measure. It will probably bear Senator Stanfield's name, but it actually contains more of the provisions of the bills proposed by the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior than of the original Stanfield Bill.

In effect, this bill undertakes to establish by law the methods which have been practiced, without definite warrant of law, on the National Forests for a number of years. Practically all grazers on the National Forests now have ten-year permits, but, as they were not granted under any definite provision of law, the permittee has no abiding sense of security. Grazers on the public domain—185,000,000 acres of it, under the administration of the Department of the Interior—have never had the benefit even of regulations, to say nothing of a law, giving any considerable measure of permanency to their tenure. The pending bill undertakes to establish the ten-year system both for the Forests and the unreserved lands, and to do so, it seems to us, with adequate safeguards.

The final authority in the granting of permits remains, properly, with the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior. These officials are given the discretion of limiting permits, under exceptional circumstances, to terms less than ten years. They may revoke permits, if the permittees show bad faith, at any time. They are to have the assistance of local grazing boards, made up of men who have expert knowledge of regional conditions, and in all cases the grazers are to have adequate representation on these boards.

The interests of the grazers are equally well safeguarded. They are given the right to construct improvements, to retain the title in them, and, when the leases expire, to remove them. Improvements left on the public domain by a retiring permittee may be sold for his benefit to the succeeding permittee. On the National Forests a permittee may make improvements under agreement

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that when his permit expires they are to become the property of the Government, the grazing fees of the permittee to be reduced by an amount equal to the cost of construction. Permits themselves may be transferred or assigned, but not without the consent of the Cabinet member who issued them. Unrestrained traffic in permits is thus prevented.

Permits may be issued either on an area basis or a per capita basis. Mr. Peters believes that permits in the National Forests should be strictly on a per capita basis, as they always have been, but his statement applies to the original Stanfield Bill. He will probably agree that the option given the Secretary of Agriculture in the amended bill is a sufficient safeguard. It may be accepted as practically certain that the method of allotting a definite number of cattle to a particular area will prevail in the Forests. That, indeed, is the intent of the bill.

There appears to be no good reason why this bill should not be passed at this session of Congress. Both the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service are ready to accept it. It would undoubtedly be acceptable to the majority of fair-minded grazers. There is some friction between committees of the Senate as to which should consider it, but that should not be permitted to endanger or to delay the bill. Both the Committee on Public Lands and the Committee on Agriculture have a legitimate interest in it, and proposals for desirable modifications in some details are likely to come from both. But their interests are not conflicting and their differences should be composed in the interest of action without undue delay.

The Punishment of the Criminal

A GOVERNMENT that fails to protect persons and property fails in its chief and one essential function. It may make life comfortable and convenient; but its first business is to make it safe. The chief purpose, therefore, of all penalty for crime is to safeguard society. To this purpose all other purposes in the treatment of the criminal should be subordinated. Concerning every proposal to change the criminal law, the first question we should ask is, not whether it is for the good of the criminal, not whether it will salve the feelings of those who live in imagination through the experiences of the convicted prisoner, but whether it will weaken the safeguards against crime.

In his article this week Mr. Seitz suggests that for murder in the first degree capital punishment should be abolished and in its place should be substituted imprisonment for life. If this could be done by the mere passing of a statute, there would be no loss of protection to society. But the penalty called life imprisonment does not in fact always mean imprisonment for life. After the commission of a crime the memory of it soon begins to fade. The sense of danger from the perpetrator of that particular crime disappears. There is no sign that we have reached or are reaching that stage of civilization in which we can keep the murderer under permanent restraint. For that reason alone such an offender as the man who called himself Gerald Chapman, who was hanged the other day in Connecticut, remains a danger to society as long as he lives.

What Mr. Seitz says about the habitual criminal needs emphasis. At present we treat penalty as a price to be paid for crime. If the price is paid, the criminal goes scot free. The punishment should not fit the crime, but the criminal. The man who has proved himself to be repeatedly a danger to society should be put where he will be a danger no longer, or at least where the danger from him will be so small as to be negligible. Of itself punishment may not be always a deterrent; but it can be made to a considerable degree a deterrent if it is prompt and certain. England has shown us the way to deal with crime, and we should not be too proud to follow.

Petitio Principii

By LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT

Contributing Editor of The Outlook

I AM about, I suppose, to do a very foolish thing—to enter, as a mere layman, into an argument with a lawyer about the validity of his legal reasoning. When the Prince of Wales visited this country in 1919, that delightful American humorist Oliver Herford published a nonsense rhyme in which he told the story of a Kitten that determined to see the Prince. When rebuked for its impudent temerity—

> Said the Kitten, "No such thing!
> Why should he make me wince?
> If a Cat may look at a King
> A Kitten may look at a Prince!"

By the same token perhaps a New York layman may venture to enter into an argument with a New Mexican lawyer if he does it in that spirit of deference which the laity should always show towards members of the bar.

The circumstances are these. Some weeks ago I reprinted in these columns an address by Mr. Sargent, Attorney-General of the United States, on bootlegging. I understood, and still understand, that Mr. Sargent's main argument is that the reputable citizen who expresses his disapproval of the Eighteenth Amendment and Volstead Act by dealing with bootleggers is morally, if not legally, guilty of bribery, and is therefore *particeps criminis* in the widespread deeds of corruption with which this country has been swamped—according to the assertions of many reputable "wets"—because a few fanatics "put over" prohibition. My reprint of Mr. Sargent's paper—which, by the way, was read before the New York State Bar Association—led to the following correspondence. I present it here, not because I think it is especially effective either pro or con, but because certain types of legal arguments always entertain me, ill equipped as I am by lack of technical education to enter into them.

Law Office of
Frank W. Clancy
Santa Fé, N. M.

February 10, 1926.

Mr. Lawrence F. Abbott
Care of The Outlook

Dear Sir: In The Outlook of February 3 you yield your place to the Attorney-General of the United States "gladly and with respect and admiration," by which I suppose that you take the same position he does. Briefly stated, his position is the old one that it is our duty to support and enforce all existing law merely because it *is* the law, and he who violates it, or connives at its violation, no matter what may be its intrinsic merit or demerit, is as guilty as he who commits counterfeiting, larceny, robbery, and crime generally.

When thus baldly, but fairly, stated, there are few intelligent men, of the present day, who will acquiesce. The same argument with equal force

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could be made, and doubtless was made, for the enforcement of laws against heresy, for the observance of the Sabbath, and for the return of fugitive slaves to their masters.

You and Mr. Sargent might do well to consider a few historical facts as to the enforcement of law because it is the law.

During the reign of Queen Mary, somewhat unjustly stigmatized as Bloody Mary, in the sixteenth century, about 300 victims of prosecutions under laws for the protection of religion were burned at the stake in less than four years. There is but little doubt of their guilt under the then existing law, wherefore they were rightfully burned to death. To-day we look back upon the activities of those who then sought to enforce the law with horror unspeakable, and yet all that can be urged in favor of the enforcers of the Volstead Law would be just as applicable to the murderers of John Rogers and Nicholas Ridley.

For centuries in England witchcraft was punishable by death, and enforcers of the law made great reputations for themselves as "witchfinders." Our present-day fanatical prohibitionists are worthy successors, perhaps descendants, of the witchfinders of the seventeenth century. . . .

Even in our own country, in the last decade of the seventeenth century, some twenty persons were put to death as witches through the zeal of honest enforcers of the law, chief among whom were the Reverend Increase Mather and his worthy son, Cotton Mather, whose memory is now execrated. And yet they were doing their duty in the enforcement of the law just as much as you, Mr. Sargent, and other Volsteaders now are.

There were laws against the villainous sect of Quakers and it is of record that, in accordance with law, three women were sentenced to be whipped on the bare back, at a cart's tail, through seven towns, and were actually so whipped through three towns in winter weather, with snow on the ground, and Mr. Sargent must have applauded this enforcement of existing laws had he been there to see.

More nearly parallel and recent is the matter of the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law, which was adopted to vitalize and give force to the Constitutional recognition of slavery, just as the Volstead Law was enacted to make the Eighteenth Amendment effective. And yet desperate and abandoned lawbreakers assisted escaping slaves and established the "Underground Railroad." . . . According to Mr. Sargent, those violators of the law and those who connived at the violations were criminals.

Titus Oates of infamous memory, who caused the death of many Catholics in the seventeenth century, and Lord George Jeffreys, who judicially murdered hundreds of rebels against the King, were only active and zealous enforcers of existing laws.

Yours very truly,
FRANK W. CLANCY.

March 6, 1926.

My dear Mr. Clancy:

My answer to your argument as to the cruel and unjust laws in English history and the Fugitive Slave Law is that the only recourse against such laws, when they are written on the statute-books by constitutional processes, is rebellion or revolution. The abominable practices of Lord Jeffreys formed one of the factors of the highly commendable English Revolution of 1688. The Fugitive Slave Law was one of the factors that brought on our Civil War in 1861, which was really a war of revolution. It does not seem to me that the opposition to the Prohibition Amendment has yet reached the revolutionary stage. When it does, I shall be glad to discuss with you the question as to whether you and I ought to throw our influence, lives, and property into the defense of our sacred liberty to drink intoxicating liquors.

Yours sincerely,
LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT.

March 27, 1926.

Dear Sir:

Your letter is in no way an answer to mine, and were it not a sort of petty treason or *lèse majesté* towards The Outlook to do so, might be criticised as showing a lack of understanding of what I wrote. But that I cannot believe, and must rather regard it as in the nature of a *petitio principii*. I urged, against the fallacy that it is a duty to enforce all law merely because it *is* the law, that we might well consider instances of enforcement of existing law which none of us to-day can approve; but you turn aside from any consideration of my proposition to say that the only remedy against cruel and unjust laws is rebellion or revolution, and that opposition to the Prohibition Amendment has not yet reached a revolutionary stage. As to that, I am inclined to agree with Don Carlos Seitz that we are already in a state of civil war, and a civil war of a most degrading and dangerous character. And then you close with a flippant phrase about "our sacred liberty to drink intoxicating liquors." Now that is not becoming, and savors somewhat of the fanatical spirit that seems to animate all prohibitionists. That Amendment is a distinct step in the direction of the destruction of the Fundamental idea of our dual form of government, made up of a union of independent, sovereign States, subordinate to our National Government only as to powers conferred on that Government by the Constitution itself, and is as gross an invasion of the rights reserved to the States by the Tenth Amendment as are the Fifteenth and Eighteenth Amendments. The validity of the Fifteenth Amendment has never been passed upon by the Supreme Court, although it was distinctly submitted by counsel in one case; and as to the decisions upholding the validity of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Amendments it may be said that their reasoning is not satisfactory to a large portion of the bar of the country and may be repudiated if a like question is ever presented to that great court.

Yours very truly,
FRANK W. CLANCY.

April 5, 1926.

Dear Mr. Clancy:

I have no wish to be flippant in the discussion of serious questions or to beg the question. Let us therefore forswear all *petitiones principii* and get down to simple facts. Let us also, with Thomas Carlyle, rid ourselves of cant. Emerson says that the English and the Americans cant above all other nations. "False position introduces cant, perjury, simony and even a lower class of mind and character into the clergy; and, when the hierarchy is afraid of science and education, afraid of piety, afraid of tradition and afraid of theology, there is nothing left but to quit a church which is no longer one."

There are doubtless some canting clergymen and some canting prohibitionists. Heaven forbid that this evil should be introduced into the legal profession! Those lawyers who believe that the Eighteenth Amendment is rapidly leading to the destruction of our Constitutional Government are morally right in opposing it by every means in their power. But let them do it, as John Hampden opposed the ship money of Charles I, by sacrificing first their estates and then their lives to the cause, not by claiming a high moral right to deal with bootleggers.

I observe that you regard the Nineteenth Amendment, establishing woman suffrage, as inequitable and unconstitutional. But if you should bribe a band of thugs to keep the women voters away from the polls I am afraid you would get into serious difficulties. As I understand Attorney-General Sargent's argument, it does not prevent you from working for a repeal of the Volstead Act or the Eighteenth Amendment, but simply states that connivance with bootleggers to evade or violate it is an improper, illegal, and criminal method of procedure. Judging from my own reactions, it is not motives of patriotism and anxiety to preserve the Constitution in its pristine purity that prompts men furtively to buy contraband intoxicants, but a desire to get a drink. Whenever I find

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my own convictions as to observance of the Prohibition Amendment and its enforcing act weakening a little, introspection proves that what has really happened is that I miss the glass of Burgundy which I used to enjoy with my dinner occasionally, or the Rhine wine and seltzer, with its tinkling ice, which was pleasant on a summer evening, or the stein of imported Wurzburger which, I admit, used sometimes to be refreshing after a game of golf. I never cared for whisky, and American beer was generally not fit to drink even before 1919.

It is arguable and has been ably argued that the Eighteenth Amendment is a violation of the inherent character of the Constitution, that it introduces statutory law into a document of fundamental general principles. I was opposed to its mandatory form and desired a permissive amendment, like the Income Tax Amendment, under which Congress could regulate the liquor trade. But the validity of the mandatory form has been sustained by the unanimous decision of the full bench of the Supreme Court, and Attorney-General Sargent is right in saying that law-abiding citizens must obey it until it is repealed. Any other view is in the nature of a *petitio principii*.

Yours very truly,
LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT.

A Great Yiddish Actor

By CHARLES HENRY MELTZER

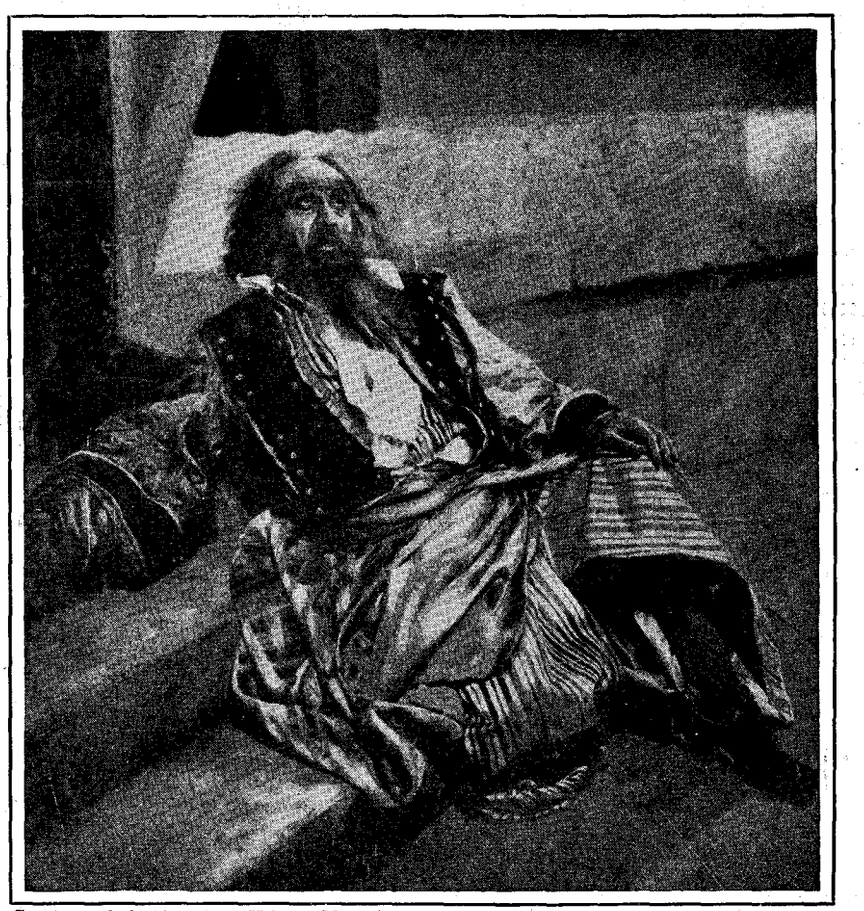
OF late years many excellent Yiddish actors have forsaken their old world on the East Side of Broadway for the more fashionable (and, incidentally, more profitable) uptown theaters of New York. They have in several cases found a hearty welcome. The two Schildkrauts, Nazimova, Ben Ami, and Bertha Kalisch have now established themselves on the English-speaking boards. But in adapting themselves to what they would call the Gentile stage they have all lost something—perhaps much—that had distinguished them in their own right environment.

Jacob Adler, who has just passed on, clung to his people and his tongue till, six years ago, he was paralyzed and forced to retire. He could look back, though, to two decades of achievement. It was to him, above all, that the Jews of the East Side owed gratitude for the new interest which came into their lives when, by transplanting the drama of the old Yiddish world to our metropolis, he reawakened in their souls their inherited love of a strange form of art, and rescued them (as the dead actor told me once) from the futilities and vulgarities of the saloons to which they had long gone for their diversions.

"My people," Adler added, "now spend quite one-tenth of their earnings on drama." And this, I think, was a fair estimate.

Thanks to Adler, then a refugee from a Czar's tyranny, they grew familiar with the plays of Shakespeare and the Russian dramatists, made the acquaintance of many less ambitious, though to them no less interesting, comedies and tragedies by living Jews, some of them residing in New York, and found the comfort they desired, after their sordid days of toil in sweat-shops and stores, in their own theaters.

In those playhouses scattered along the Bowery, in Grand Street, and on Second Avenue, Adler, Bertha Kalisch, Tomaschewsky, Orlienew, and Nazimova



Courtesy of the American Hebrew Magazine

Jacob Adler as Shylock, in "The Merchant of Venice"

spoke to them in Yiddish. What that idiom may have been in the old European Ghettos I do not know. But here it meant a perversion of German, with the construction of phrases all turned upside down, varied by Hebrew and scraps of Russian. A linguist, even if he were American, could, roughly at least, follow the main lines of many dramas played at the Thalia, the Grand Street Theatre, and the People's, though Shakespeare as set down in English was often distorted from the original intentions of the bard to suit Yiddish taste. This was particularly true in the instance of "The Merchant of Venice," which, as Adler explained to me one night, would not have been tolerated by Yiddish theatergoers had not Shylock been ennobled and dignified till he became the symbol of an oppressed and outraged race.

In other days Adler occasionally paid me the compliment of inviting me to his performances and consulting me with regard to his interpretations. It was a rare experience for a Gentile critic to sit in a box at the People's or the Thalia, watching audiences who differed from those of Broadway so radically and remarkably. I soon discovered that to succeed on the Yiddish stage plays had to be shaped in special ways. The public to whom actors like Adler and Kalisch catered demanded "emotion," above all, blood and horror in their tragedies, humor in their comedies. They reacted

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to the plays like children, clapping and laughing, weeping and groaning, with the simplicity of children. The smiles and sneers, the kid-gloved approval, and the cold silences of American audiences would have spelled death to the art and efforts of men like Adler. Even if they disliked it, most Yiddish actors had to intensify their appeals. Yet there were times when, trusting to their great popularity and personality, Adler and Kalisch and that Orlienew (I believe that was his name) who appeared with Nazimova and taught her how to act without mannerisms and affectations, would interpret their characters both delicately and legitimately.

Hamlet, Lear, Shylock, Raskolnikoff, and many more creations had been played in Yiddish in ill-smelling theaters as finely and effectively as by Irving or Hampden, Mansfield or Barrymore.

Some interpretations were, on the other hand, positively revolting in their crudity and brutality. I recall one of them—that of an idiot who stabbed himself and from whom mock blood gushed—which almost drove me from the Bowery forever. Yet Adler assured me that but for that episode the play in which it occurred would have been a failure.

Fifteen or twenty years ago Adler did me the honor of asking me to adapt a German drama for him. The work in question was the "Schuldig!" of Richard Voss. It told the story of a man who, after serving twenty years in jail for a murder of which he was innocent was released in the first act and sent into the world again. In the last act he found the wife he loved in the clutches of a bully who ill treated her. He killed the brute, and so went back to jail, exclaiming: "This time I am guilty! Guilty! Guilty!" For what seemed to him good reasons, Adler insisted on my inventing a long prologue to the play, showing the events which had led to his being sentenced.

When I had done my job, and it had been translated into Yiddish, I attended its production, at the People's Theatre. The house was crowded, as the performance fell on the night of Adler's annual "benefit."

My prologue won the actors two recalls, though, in my opinion, it was quite superfluous.

When the curtain fell on the next act, a ten minutes' uproar followed. As I listened from a box to the cries and applause, one of the stage employees dragged me on the stage and said, to my amazement, that I should bow to the audience.

"What for?" said I. "Voss wrote this play—I only adapted it."

"Yes, yes, they know that," replied Adler. "But you must show yourself."

There was a second demonstration of an even louder kind after the next act. And this time I felt foolish. I scribbled a few lines on a sheet of paper, which I handed to Adler and requested him to read, explaining matters. The noise went on until at last I bowed again.

Adler himself, as was proper, bowed alone when the final curtain fell. As he came out, amid loud cheers and clappings, he had my message in his hand.

"Ladies and gentlemen," said he, "the play which we have performed to-night is by Richard Voss." After a long pause and obstreperous cheering, he continued: "But I have had it in my desk for years and had found it impossible to produce till it was modified and improved by that man there [pointing to me]. And he entreats me to inform you that he is not the author, but merely the adapter, of the work. This is the first time in my experience in which one of my authors has revealed such modesty. Most of them take credit for the works of other men."

Strictly speaking, Jacob Adler was a melodramatic actor. But, with his amiable and gifted wife, who survives him, he had played many parts, ranging from tragedy to melodrama and comedy. The players of his day did not specialize. Their training enabled them to interpret almost every kind of rôle in drama. To Grand Street and the Bowery Jacob Adler was a beloved and respected figure. His Yiddish rivals on the Broadway boards will regret his passing. For he had paved the way by which they rose to fortune and, in the cases of a very few, to fame.

Doug Gets Away With It

By CHARLES K. TAYLOR

WHEN Douglas Fairbanks arrives in town with a new film in his bag, the movie fans—which include every one but the inhabitants of cemeteries—indulge in broad, expectant grins, and wonder what on earth (or over it) Doug has done now! Upon which they start promptly for the box-office. And, be it said, The Outlook, being perfectly human, is just as naïvely interested as any one else!

Every now and then I have tried to explain how Douglas the Dynamic manages to create such an uproar wherever he goes—or wherever his films go. In the last analysis, no doubt, it is all a matter of personality—only in this case it is a personality that has but one rival as the most popular in the world, the other belonging to that incorrigible horseman, the Prince of Wales!

Many of us had our doubts for the first time when we heard that in "The Black Pirate" he had departed from the usual white-and-black world to which we have become accustomed on the screen. We could accept without a qualm the perfectly natural idea that Doug, if he so desired, could defend his life joyously with a twenty-foot lash, and that, should he feel so inclined, he could easily enough slide down the bellying surface of a great sail with only his knife ripping the canvas by way of a brake. But why should he go out of his way and simply court disaster by trying to make a picture in colors? And even if by some miracle the result did not closely resemble an explosion in a paint works, would it not be, for a Fairbanks film, merely the painting of a lily? There was left to us but one slender hope—that Doug would have the same complete luck with his colors that he has had in the past with his hosts of implacable enemies, his gangs of unscrupulous villains, and his devouring monsters of the air, the sea, and the land.

Well, he seems to have accomplished the impossible, but there certainly was no luck about it—unless, as some philosophers say, that "luck" comes only as the result of good hard work. However that may be, it is certain that Mr. Fairbanks has produced a picture of exquisite delicacy and beauty, a composition in subdued sepias, pale greens, and buffs, in comparison with which the usual "white-and-black" is likely to look very flat indeed.

Let us see how he did it. You know, of course, the faults of previous attempts at colored motion pictures. There was, for instance, one kind that did not look so badly when the scenery stood still, but if anything moved it was promptly surrounded by a rainbow of dazzling prismatic colors. Another kind which used two separate films, each of a primary

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Douglas Fairbanks in "The Black Pirate"

color, and superimposed one upon the other on the screen achieved some fair effects, but was cumbrous. Finally, the Technicolor process, used by Mr. Fairbanks, gives complete coloring to each individual film picture by placing films carrying the proper color-values one on the other.

Mr. Fairbanks soon found, as had others before him, that, excellent as this process is, it will not reproduce on the screen the exact color that was originally in front of the camera, and, even when it does, it fails of artistic effect. It sometimes causes nature to take on strange and unexpected tints, and not always desirable ones. This once realized, the solution seemed simple enough to this interested experimenter. He decided that all that was necessary was to find what color he needed in front of the camera to get the color he wanted on the screen, and then he would fix up nature accordingly—even to staining the ocean if necessary!

So a double color chart was made. It took a long time and fifty thousand feet of film to work the whole thing out. Then he knew just exactly what color outdoors and in the sunlight would bring the special color he wanted on the screen. And, as colors are not the same under artificial light as when under the sky, a second chart had to be made, indicating what colors had to be used in the studio, or at night, to bring on the screen the colors desired. This all being accomplished, the show could begin. But it took many months of patient work.

Meanwhile Oscar Borg, a Swedish artist chosen for his special capacities in this particular direction, after a long and careful sudy of the work of Howard Pyle and of Wyeth, two able portrayers of pirates of all degrees of ferocity, designed the sets with all this in mind, and indeed, now and then, you see one of Pyle's pictures actually come to life! The sets themselves are miracles of fine composition and with color effects beautiful beyond anything heretofore achieved. And the colors themselves are always subdued, and, in fact, made so natural and inconspicuous that one soon forgets the color and retains only the feeling that what one sees is very real and very satisfying. When you have no retinal fatigue, you do not think of it. It seems likely that we have here another virtue of this color achievement, for one's eyes are not the least tired after it—something confirmed by the experience of a dozen others, and which cannot always be said of our more glaring white-and-black pictures. We have, of course, become used to the queer colorless world of the movies, but if Mr. Fairbanks has brought natural color into the screen he has done his art—and us—no small service.

As to the story itself—well, need we go into details? What would you expect? All you have to do is to take a fine old sea-worn pirate ship, a couple of ancient merchantmen, a long, swift, sixty-oared galley, a well-hidden treasure, a captured princess, a duke in disguise, and a duel fought with a dagger in one hand and sword in the other, and to this hopeful mixture add Douglas Fairbanks, and the result is perfectly obvious. The Black Pirate—who, as you have, of course suspected, is none other than Doug himself—achieves his startling exploits and glorious victory, and ends, as was morally certain from the beginning, by gaining the hand of the princess.

In consequence, "The Black Pirate" appeals to the adolescent that is in every

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healthy adult. Mr. Fairbanks knows right well what he is about, as Stevenson did when he wrote "Treasure Island" and "Kidnapped." Every healthy boy has seen himself in his mind's eye driving like cattle before him the gang of rowdies who have made his life miserable. Every healthy man dreams at times of descending on Wall Street and routing the bulls and bears, or performing some other feat that he knows is equally impossible. This, no doubt, is a reason why men as well as boys find a thrill in seeing Douglas Fairbanks make the impossible come true. I know less about what governs women folk and their daughters, but I suspect that they are all secretly hero-worshipers.

So much for "The Black Pirate"—a very fine affair indeed! We can now sit back satisfied for a little while, until in the back of our minds arises once more that persistent question—"What in the world will Doug do next?"

Crime: A Chronic Complaint

Why Not Cure It by Eliminating the Chronic Criminal?

By Don C. Seitz

CRIME has been endemic in the world ever since Cain killed Abel. At times it becomes epidemic and defies the doctors. Theorists, penologists, and humanitarians all fail in devising a remedy for chronic cussedness. Tenderness and severity take turns at the problem, and neither succeeds. Two things seem demonstrated beyond cavil: reformatories do not reform, nor prisons punish. Indeed, the Elmira Reformatory could properly grant the degree of A.M. Prevention remains better than cure. How can this be best accomplished? The answer is not easy.

While we have raised our standards of immorality so as to eliminate much that was once criminal in a social sense, we have not eliminated, or even checked, the dangerous crimes against persons and property. The adulteress no longer wears the scarlet letter, and to a great extent has gained the social equality she has so long sought with the male offender against the Seventh Commandment. Blue-sky laws occasionally catch a scamp, but high finance nets its victims by the thousands and there is no redress. A "Bear Movement" on the Stock Exchange, carefully engineered by powerful groups, well backed by banks, empties scores of pockets and is credited as merely forecasting business conditions. Bootleggers get away unless they fail to divide equally with the enforcers of the Volstead Act. These things are all encouraged by society, which therefore has no right to complain.

It is different when we get down to the common garden variety of crime: the gunman who holds up pay-roll carriers, the bold burglar, the sneak thief, the robbers of silk warehouses, hijackers, and their kind. Here we have the genuine outlaw, for whom society finds no excuse. Why not, therefore, stamp him out by drastic processes? The low percentage of this sort of crime in England is credited, with some show of reason, to the awful severities of British law up to a century ago, when there were one hundred and four offenses for which men and women could be hanged and when convict ships carried thousands of minor offenders to exile in the antipodes. That the latter did not breed a race of criminals in Australia and Van Diemen's Land interferes with the theory. But new soil and the death of a large number without issue may account for it. We only know the fact. England is comparatively free from the major forms of crime that infect America.

Here again we meet with an anomaly. Two-thirds of the eleven hundred convicts in Sing Sing are first offenders. Our professional criminal class is much smaller and far less eminent than the gentry who used to make fame for Inspector Thomas F. Byrnes by matching wits with that eminent successor to Vidocq. This makes the problem of the police far more difficult. There are no Jimmy Hopes, Charles Beckers, or Billy Porters to locate by the nature and skill of their several "jobs." The criminals who are occasionally caught seldom have a pedigree, so it is not astonishing that in New York, for instance, where over twelve thousand robberies are reported annually, arrests are made in barely one-sixth of the instances, with convictions in about one-third.

What, then, can be done to stamp out so sporadic a disease? Infected cattle and sheep are killed, but in common humanity we cannot go back to the early English practice of extinction. Heavy bail and more convictions would help. The ready remedy, so far as one can be devised, would, I think, lie in the following simple code:

1. Murder, first degree: Abolish capital punishment and substitute imprisonment for life.

2. Manslaughter: Twenty years in a prison where only this type of convict shall be confined, though these seldom take up a criminal career when released.

3. Burglary or highway robbery when accompanied by violence: Life sentences. Otherwise, for first offenses, indeterminate sentences running from five to twenty years.

4. Larceny and forgery: Indeterminate sentences from five to twenty years.

5. Assault on the person: Indeterminate sentences from five to twenty years.

Second offenders of any sort should be sent up for life. Charge them off the books of society and keep them erased. In so doing I would improve the character of the prisons. Eliminate the close, narrow, fetid cell and give the criminal decent surroundings; not in a spirit of reform, but of respect for ourselves. He should know, however, that when the gates close behind him they will never open again.

Despite the optimism of Thomas Mott Osborne, Prison Welfare Associations, and the like, convicts do not, as a rule, reform. For one thing, society will not permit it. The stigma of the prison and its resulting mistrust will not down. Honest men will not take jail-birds to their bosoms. The old British transportation system had great merit were it humanely carried out. It gave men a chance to lose themselves. Now the world has so narrowed that it has no frontiers beyond which the disgraced man can hide himself. When convicts come out of prison, it is usually to be a burden upon their families and a reproach to friends. So they sink back to the congenial associations of crime or breed more offenders.

Of course, there should not be, as there too often is, escape from justice. There England and Canada have us beaten miles.

Punishment is not a deterrent. Confinement is, however, a protection for society, and this is as far as it can go until it perfects man at his birth and keeps him so in his bringing up. In short, preserve what we can and "can" what we can't!

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An East Side American

The Autobiography of a Son of the City

By CHARLES STELZLE

HAVING been bred in the hive-like tenements of the great city and having earned his diploma as a "superior workman," this young preacher knew more about the point of view of the wage-earner than any minister he was likely to meet, and more about the church than most workingmen. Of course, therefore, he was subject to suspicion. He tells here how he proceeded to disarm the suspicious and make friends of them.

VII

Pioneering with Church and Labor

"THE Workingman and the Westminster Confession of Faith" was the title of an address which I was invited to make in Joplin, Missouri, on the occasion of the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of that creed. Of course, most workingmen never knew that there was such a thing as a Westminster Confession of Faith, and those who did cared mighty little about it. They were not so much concerned about the glorious traditions of the Church as they were about what the Church was doing here and now.

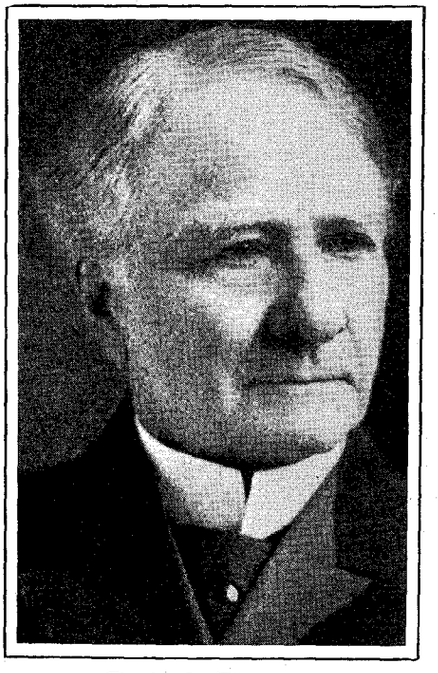
In the course of my address I remarked that, although very few workingmen seemed to be attending the churches of Joplin, the streets were thronged with them. Speaking out of my experience in tent and open-air preaching, I suggested that the churches might well go after the men who had declined to come to them.

"Will you conduct such a meeting on the streets of Joplin to-night?" shouted somebody in the audience.

"Yes, I will, if you will go with me," I replied.

Immediately a dozen others volunteered, and when the dignified body of Presbyterian ministers from all over the State adjourned that afternoon it was to reconvene at seven o'clock that evening on a certain street corner in Joplin, where I was to conduct an open-air meeting. As I stood on the seat of a big barouche or carriage which somebody had furnished, I faced hundreds of miners who had first been attracted by the playing of a cornet which I had insisted should constitute the music for the occasion. Mingled with the miners were the preachers.

Just as I was to begin my address my eye rested on the sign of a clothing dealer whose name was "Gottlieb." Pointing to the sign, I told my audience that that was to be my text, namely, the love of God. And the Jewish storekeeper, who stood in his doorway, smilingly nodded, and said, "Dot's right."



Charles L. Thompson

ONE man who stood on the outskirts of the crowd, one of the National secretaries of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, had come all the way from New York to bring his greetings to the meeting. At the afternoon session he had accepted my challenge when I said: "If there were time, I would like to tell you what I think that the National Presbyterian Church should do in connection with the problem of the workingman."

"Tell us," had shouted the secretary, Dr. John Dixon, and quickly I had outlined some of the things which I thought should be done, perhaps by the Board which he represented. Dr. Dixon and I talked the thing out that afternoon. The result was that I was invited to come to New York by Dr. Charles L. Thompson, the General Secretary of the Board. For three days we talked out every possible angle of what I had proposed, and it was finally agreed that I was to spend six months on the field trying out my plan.

The first place I went to was Minneapolis. The difficulties of beginning at the point where I had begun my work as a student-preacher were perfectly obvious; but I had the advantage of knowing the city. Without very much preparation or announcement, I landed in Minneapolis, to remain in the city for a month. Frankly, I was not greeted with open arms by the churches and preachers. They thought that I had come to impose something upon them which they neither understood nor desired.

Sufficient pressure had been brought to bear upon the leading church in the city to permit me to give an illustrated lecture. But before I was allowed to deliver that address, not only was my manuscript censored by a professor in the Law Department of the University of Minnesota, but even the ticket of admission which I had drawn up needed to have his approval. It was probably supposed that I was to present some radical Socialistic, Anarchistic doctrine which I was going to ask the churches to advocate in order to win workingmen. It was with the utmost difficulty that I secured a hearing in a few of the churches. The situation was so discouraging that it seemed to me a waste of time to try to convert the preachers to what was to me a very simple proposal and which I had fully demonstrated in my church in St. Louis.

So I telegraphed the New York office one afternoon, saying that I might better move on to another town, because it would take too long to accomplish anything in Minneapolis. Scarcely had I sent the telegram, however, when I realized that to acknowledge failure at the very beginning was almost fatal to the entire undertaking. So I immediately sent a second telegram to New York. I remained for a month. Before

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I got through the preachers in one of their regular meetings apologized to me, and sent a strong resolution to headquarters in New York indorsing the entire proposal.

But that was not the end of my trials. I went next to Denver, because at that time Colorado was having its troubles with the Western Federation of Miners, with strikes in the Cripple Creek district. Dynamiting and murders were almost daily occurrences. The "Bull Pen" had been established, and the deportation of the strikers, which meant dumping them onto the prairie hundreds of miles away and permitting them to shift for themselves, were part of the tactics of the State Militia to restore peace.

Naturally, I went to Cripple Creek, attended the meetings of the unions, went down into the mines, talked with all classes of people, and formed my own conclusions. Then I came back to Denver and tried to make some appointments in the churches.

It was rather curious that while I was in the Cripple Creek district the churches were afraid that in my public addresses I might antagonize labor; but when I arrived in Denver the churches were afraid that I might antagonize the employers. However, I spent a couple of weeks in Denver, speaking in many of the churches. But when it came to paying my local expenses, which, divided among the churches where I had spoken would have amounted to a very small sum, the preachers were disinclined to ask their official boards to contribute money for this purpose. Even the Y. M. C. A. balked at paying a bill for three dollars for hiring chairs for the mass-meeting which I had addressed in their hall on Sunday afternoon, because they themselves had disclaimed all responsibility for the meeting, the arrangements having been made by an individual workman.

One employer of labor declared that I was a detective in the employ of the American Federation of Labor assuming the guise of a Presbyterian preacher. Some of the newspapers openly antagonized my mission, although actually I said very little about local issues, but tried to deal with the broader principles of the interest of the Church in present-day industrial problems. Apparently the only group that believed in my sincerity of purpose and in the genuineness and value of my work, were the trade-unionists. Nor was this interest on the part of the workingmen secured by playing up to them. I spoke to the workingmen in their labor halls as plainly as I could regarding their responsibility toward their employers, the church, and the community. But they also knew that I was talking as frankly to the other crowd about their responsibility, and they felt confident that I was not trying to deceive them.

My study of the entire situation in Colorado at that time convinced me that both sides in the controversy were wrong; that the labor unions were as much to blame as the employers; that citizens' alliances and similar organizations were guilty of breaking the law just as frequently as were the trade-unionists or those who represented them.

William D. Haywood

I wrote several articles to that effect for the leading Presbyterian paper. The result was that headquarters in New York received several letters of protest from leading Colorado Presbyterians, objecting to my literary efforts. One of them, a man of considerable wealth, declared indignantly that hereafter he would do his own home mission work if the Board was going to send an "agitator of social unrest" into the State to stir up things.

"Big Bill" Haywood, who has since gone to Russia to help the Soviet Government organize its industrial plan, was in charge of the Cripple Creek strike, as head of the Western Federation of Miners. I recall a three-hour interview which I had with him in his office in Denver. His single eye blazed with indignation as he showed me a card which he said was being given to the scab workers in the mines, entitling them to jobs. He thought that this was the height of imperialism and tyranny. It probably never occurred to him that the employers of labor looked upon the union card which his organization issued in much the same light.

Some time later, while I was in Chicago conducting a campaign in that city, I saw Haywood on the street with some other officials of the Western Federation of Miners, and several other radical labor leaders, heading for a hall, evidently for the purpose of attending a meeting. I followed them upstairs, and that day the Industrial Workers of the World was organized with the idea of "the one big union."

Pittsburgh was my next point of attack. It can readily be seen that my managers were putting me through a rather severe test, for Pittsburgh is about as sensitive a city as one can find in this country when it comes to a discussion of labor and its problems, particularly in the steel and iron industries. After I had addressed the preachers' meeting in that city on a subject which was entirely foreign to the labor union, one of the leaders arose and said:

"Do you mean to say that if the union wages are four dollars a day, that I as an American citizen haven't the right to work for three dollars a day if I want to?"

To which I replied:

"I understand that the Pittsburgh Presbytery has a rule that no minister shall be permitted to accept a call and be installed as the pastor of any church unless he receives the amount of salary which the Presbytery has declared shall be the minimum paid to any minister. Now if you can tell me the difference between your labor union and the union composed of workingmen, so far as union wages are concerned, I will be obliged to you."

"I am through," the preacher said, and sat down.

I found that the workingmen were constantly charging the preachers with having a "closed shop," and on the face of it there appeared to be a similarity between the closed shop of the trade-unionist and the closed shop of the preacher. I pointed out that the preacher had no restrictions placed upon him so far as hours of labor were concerned, and nothing was said about overtime, nor working with non-unionists, nor limiting the output, nor the number of apprentices in his occupation, nor about some of the other trade-union features which most of us like to emphasize when we denounce the labor organizations. I tried to show to the trade-unionists whom I addressed that no organization of preachers had ever tried to prohibit any man from preaching if he felt called upon to do so. As a matter of fact, I said, some of the greatest preachers in the Church had never been ordained—that is, given a "union card." And I

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referred to such men as Moody and Spurgeon, who were outstanding in this respect. Many denominations, I informed them, did not require a "union card," but most workingmen, I understood, preferred that the preacher who married, and baptized, and administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper should have the training, experience, and dignity which the Church usually requires of its ministers. I declared that only about fifteen to twenty per cent of the working people of America were members of labor unions, whereas the entire Church was "unionized"—it was a one hundred per cent organization. Of course I reminded the trade-unionists to whom I spoke, in answer to this challenge, that the average salary received by the preacher was less than that received by an ordinary day laborer, in spite of the fact that the preacher usually spent twenty years securing his education, including common school, college or university, and theological seminary.

Then Chicago was given my attention. The first meeting was held in Bricklayers' Hall, and I talked to as rough a crowd as I had yet encountered. The subject of my address was the moral aspects of the labor question, in which I tried to bring home to these avowedly antagonistic workers their responsibility in industry. Before I began my formal address I had said that questions would be permitted when I got through. While I was waiting for the crowd to assemble a reporter who sat before the platform said to me, quietly:

"Do you see that fellow coming down the aisle? You want to watch out for him. He's a Jew and a Socialist, and if he gets a chance he'll rip you up the back."

At the close of my address he was the first man to rise to his feet. With a sneer on his face, he said to me:

"What's the use of your talking about the moral aspects of the labor question? You know very well that all sin is due to poverty. It's because people are poor that they sin. That's the only reason. Wipe out poverty, and sin will disappear, and you know it, but you're afraid to say so because you think you'll lose your job."

Which sentiment the crowd most heartily applauded.

"I suppose you are a Socialist, aren't you?" I asked him.

"Yes," he said, with a vigorous shake of his head.

"Then I suppose you would say that, according to your philosophy, all the millionaires in Chicago are saints, because they are not poor."

For a moment he seemed stumped. Then the crowd, with true sportsmanlike spirit, simply howled with laughter at his discomfiture. Before the close of the meeting another Socialist in the audience read a paragraph from the current issue of a magazine which apparently bitterly antagonized the Church. It happened by the merest chance that I had read the same article earlier in the day. When he had finished, I said to him, "Now read the next paragraph." He evidently did not care to do so, but I insisted. Then it developed that the paragraph which he had read was merely a quotation which the following paragraph completely annihilated. Again the crowd showed its fairness to the speaker, and laughed down the accuser.

Another critic at the same meeting began his statement by declaring that he believed in the principles of Jesus, and that he thought that if these principles were applied to society, all the evils under which we were living would disappear—and then with a sudden outburst, he shouted:

"If I had my way, I would send all the capitalists to hell!"

"My friend," I said to him, "you need to go back and learn your lesson all over again. You haven't got hold of the first principles of Jesus, you're not familiar even with the elementary principles that Jesus taught, for Jesus was trying all the time to keep people out of hell."

It was in the regular meetings of labor unions that I had some of my most interesting experiences. One night I attended a meeting of a central labor body, consisting of delegates from the various local unions in the city. After I had finished my address the chairman invited speeches from the floor. He went clear around the circle of something like fifty delegates, calling upon each, in view of the fact that I was a preacher and that I had said something about going to church, to explain why he himself had not been attending church. Finally, it was the turn of the delegate from the Bartenders' Union.

"I don't know whether you fellows have been telling the truth about this church business or not," he said. "Maybe you have, but I just want to say for myself that I just plain backslid. I was once a Methodist. Now I'm only a bartender. I hope you will excuse this sermon, but I wanted to tell you the truth about myself. I feel sorry for the preachers in this city. Some of them get only a few hundred dollars a year, and they work longer and harder and more hours than we do. They ain't got any cinch."

After the meeting this bartender invited me to attend and address the regular meeting of his local. This was the first time that I had ever gone to a meeting of the bartenders. There were many interesting things about that particular meeting, but the most startling was the fact that it was opened and closed with prayer, the members being led by a duly elected chaplain, who was one of the regular officers of the union. They told me that at a recent meeting of the union a bartender had been fined one dollar for saying "damn." This was said in all seriousness, and no doubt for the purpose of impressing me with their desire to be as decent as most other men are supposed to be.

At one of the local meetings which I attended five candidates were initiated, and it required five different interpreters to obligate them. It was here that I first learned of the important function of the labor unions in this country in Americanizing foreign-speaking workingmen; for the constant exhortation to secure an education, to live in better homes, to buy better clothes, to eat better food, is bound to have a good effect upon men who have long been satisfied with lower physical conditions.

It was a constant surprise to meet men active in the labor unions who were also engaged in Christian work. In the

From the Ritual of a Bartenders' Union

At the opening of the meeting the president gives three raps, bringing the members to their feet. "Let us be silent while the chaplain invokes the Father's aid," orders the presiding officer. And here is the prayer that is offered:

"Be with us, our Father, in this our Convention. Grant us, we pray thee, a part of Thy wisdom, that we may pursue the path which causes all men to acknowledge the brotherhood of men and Fatherhood of Thee."

At the close of the meeting the president says: "Let us be silent while the chaplain delivers thanks to the Father." And the chaplain prays:

"Thou, O Father, who has created all things as they are, now that we are about to quit this circle and mingle again with the selfish world, we pray Thee to protect and shield us and our work from evil hands, and may we all at last be received into the circle of Thy love. Amen."

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Cripple Creek district, for example, when the fight was hottest between the mine owners and the labor unions, the president of the local union was a Presbyterian elder. Indeed, it was quite a common thing to find Presbyterian elders who were heads of both local unions and central labor bodies, and who were labor editors.

Furthermore, I was impressed during my visits from city to city with the keen interest of workingmen in the discussion of religious problems, although their language was decidedly non-ecclesiastical.

But there is no doubt that at heart they were stirred by the religious appeal; more so, indeed, than was true of any other group which I addressed. In the minds of many workingmen Jesus was merely a great social leader, one who was interested in the economic affairs of the people. But actually the average workingman is about as orthodox in his conception of Jesus as is the average preacher. There is no doubt that if the Church could adequately present its message of religion, of spirituality, in the terms of a strong manhood, it would attract a very considerable number of men, both workingmen and others, who are now alienated and who are not in the least interested in essays and doubts which so many ministers preach. They are concerned in a positive gospel which carries with it an obligation to assume responsibilities and duties.

I also discovered in my six months' speaking that men, particularly workingmen, responded more readily to the religious appeal than did women. I had always supposed that women were naturally religious and emotional. I found it comparatively easy to swing audiences of men. The reason that there are more women in the churches than there are men is that until very recently the Church has offered them practically their only opportunity for giving expression to their social instincts.

It was suggested to me in Missouri Valley, Iowa, a railroad center, that, as it was impossible to conduct meetings at the noon hour for workingmen, an attempt should be made to secure their attendance at the close of the day. I was altogether skeptical about such a proposal, for I recalled very vividly how at the sound of the whistle the workingmen rushed out of the gate and either into the saloon or to their homes as quickly as they could go. But we made the experiment, and, to my amazement, we secured a fifty per cent attendance on the first night, about a seventy-five per cent attendance on the second night, and on the third and last night practically the entire company of about two hundred men remained. My subject, night after night, was "Sin." There was no flattery or funny stories; but a straight-out, simple Gospel appeal.

Are workingmen irreligious? Some of Mr. Stelzle's experiences recounted in the next installment throw light on that question.

Unions and Managers

The story of a new brand of co-operation

By FRANCIS A. WESTBROOK

Consulting Engineer

"IT is no figure of speech but a solemn reality that this electrical, gunpowder age may explode if we do not grasp and extinguish the thousand lighted fuses that are rapidly burning their ways towards its central magazines," says Albert Edward Wiggam in his "New Decalogue of Science." And elsewhere, speaking of the mental habits which are necessary for a new approach to the great problems confronting the modern world, he says: "They involve but one change in social habits—the use of intelligence."

WHEN, therefore, at a meeting held in New York in February, under the auspices of several National engineering societies, certain experiments were discussed which have been tried in co-operation between railroad management and railway labor unions, it seems as if the use of intelligence were being brought to bear on one of the most difficult of present-day problems.

In opening the meeting, Mr. Frederick Ecker, Vice-President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, said: "In the first place, it is to be the first complete and authoritative statement of the ideals, methods, and results of a great experiment in labor-management co-operation. In the second place, the spirit in which this meeting is held is of even greater significance. It is the spirit of co-operation; it is the spirit of social service; it is the spirit of engineering science. Prejudices and controversies have been laid aside, and representatives of two great functional industrial groups have come together to consider in a dignified, detached, and scientific atmosphere the first organized steps in the actual realization of certain ideals."

The speakers of the evening were Mr. Otto S. Beyer, a consulting engineer specializing on management problems; Mr. Bert M. Jewell, President of the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor; and Sir Henry Worth Thornton, K.B.E., Chairman of the Board and President of the Canadian National Railways. The audience consisted largely of engineers, industrial executives, and labor leaders. There were no demonstrations and no show of any kind of emotion. The austere scientific spirit of rigorous searching for the truth, regardless of sentiment, manifestly prevailed.

Heretofore we have been led to believe by both sides, and this is still a very general conception, that labor and capital are engaged in an unavoidable and unending struggle, which does not seem to the layman in any way constructive, and which leads inevitably to such apparently unjustifiable public inconvenience as the recent coal strike. However, quiet forces of the most enlightened kind have been at work for some time. They are only beginning to become known.

FOR instance, last December, at a meeting of the Taylor Society, an organization made up of men believing that management is a scientific profession, Mr. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, asked "that employers and management join with us in this noble and inspiring work" of co-operation to eliminate waste in industry. He realizes that the industry where the best labor relations exist, where the greatest economy in production is established, and where the best workmanship is standard, is the industry

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which will pay the best wages. Labor, through its established organizations, he believes, is in a peculiarly advantageous position to help management become more efficient.

Mr. Green's request for this kind of co-operation is not based on theory but on experience. The road to the substitution of co-operation for controversy seems to be open. It was the subject of discussion at the meeting in February of engineers and executives just mentioned. It came about in this way:

After the war, and while the railroads were still under Government operation, the unions, through their National organization, took up the question of introducing co-operation between unions and management with the Railroad Administration. The plans were practically all made, but before they could be put into effect the roads were returned to private control. The union officials persisted, however, and in 1923 an agreement was made between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and its shopmen, supported by their unions, for improving the service and securing more efficient operation. Since that time, the Chesapeake and Ohio, Chicago and Northwestern, and the Canadian National Railways have adopted the same plan. The degree of success which has been attained makes it highly probable that others will soon follow. It is interesting that the intitiative came from organized labor.

As the Baltimore and Ohio was the pioneer in this movement, and as the others have adopted the plan of union-management co-operation as a result of the successful experience of that railroad, which, by the way, is one of the oldest in the country, it will be interesting to see just how this idea of co-operation was carried out.

The work in a railroad repair shop is carried on in a series of different groups in each of which the jobs are very much alike. Each job is done by one or more mechanics, apprentices, and helpers, and these come under the supervision of foremen, heads of departments, and superintendents. Most of the work is done by the laborers who, naturally, are divided among a number of crafts, such as machinists, boiler makers, blacksmiths, and so forth. These men all belong to their respective unions, and they obviously are the ones most familiar with the details of the work.

Collectively they represent a great amount of experience and intelligence, and anything which can be done to stimulate them in such a way as to make this available for eliminating waste should be a very important step. Their own organizations, the various craft brotherhoods, seemed to be the obvious means to this end. As Sir Henry Thornton said: "The problem which to-day confronts us is how can these two essential factors (of labor and capital) of production be brought to assist one another for their mutual welfare; and of this union-management co-operation in the railway industry is an expression."

The way this co-operation is brought about makes it look almost as if the labor organizations had been especially planned for the purpose—they lend themselves so well to the scheme which has been worked out. There is a local lodge for each of the different crafts. Each lodge every year elects its own officers and various important committees. These men are the ones who have shown ability as leaders, because, among other things, they are the ones to look after the interests of their fellows and they have the confidence of their constituents. Many of them have developed quite remarkable ability as a result of their experience, and in this way good human material is produced for co-operation with management.

In addition to the local lodges there is a local federation of all the lodges represented in the shop which meets once a month for the consideration of local problems affecting all of the crafts. These meetings are often of delegates from each craft instead of all of the entire membership; but in all cases there is a local federated shop committee made up of especially selected men from each local craft lodge which is the highest local authority for the laborers and usually represents their most able men.

In addition to this, each local craft lodge is federated with similar lodges throughout the Baltimore and Ohio system. Finally, these system craft federations are tied together in a system federation of all the crafts.

This is certainly a remarkable instance of the American genius for organization, and it is doubtful whether a very large proportion of the general public is aware how far it has gone. However that may be, it is really an excellent training school for leadership and an excellent potential vehicle for co-operation. The machinery for it is based on this complete and comprehensive organization.

The local federated committee, representing all the crafts in the shop, meets at definite times with a carefully selected committee of the shop management for the consideration of local matters. Supplementing this there are conferences every three months covering the whole Baltimore and Ohio Railroad system between the system federation of the workman and the heads of the departments for discussing broader questions. Special conferences of this kind are sometimes held when some sort of emergency arises. All these meetings are held in a very businesslike manner, minutes are kept and copies furnished to all interested parties.

Grievances are never considered at any co-operative conferences. The existing method of handling grievances is left as it has been. Only those questions which have to do with efficiency or elimination of waste are discussed. Their number is legion, and they cover the whole range of railroad work.

Among the most important is that of stabilizing employment. The workmen understand that only in an economically, efficiently, and well-managed shop can high wages and steady employment be possible. That is the object of co-operation from the standpoint of labor, and it is the only sound attitude possible.

Consequently every man is more or less on the lookout for ways to improvement. When a laborer gets an idea, he tells the local shop committee of his local craft lodge about it. This committee often meets during the noon hour to give special attention to such proposals. Sometimes the men express their ideas at the meetings of the local lodge, and if they are approved they are referred to an appropriate committee which will place them before the next co-operative conference. If the matter is of sufficient importance, it may be considered at one or the other of the federated conferences before taking it up at a co-operative conference.

As Mr. Beyer, the consulting engineer, says: "As a result of this procedure, it will be noted that there is thrown into the conventional local lodge gathering a new matter of interest and discussion turning chiefly around the job of the men. . . . It is thus that the local lodge, in addition to being an agency for protecting the immediate human welfare of its constituent members, functions also as a technical and advisory organization in the actual operation of the plant."

It is obvious that in considering all sorts of questions relating to operation and management, many matters which might eventually develop into grievances never reach that stage. The whole psychology of the relation of the employees to the management is changed from one where the principal contacts have to do with grievances to one which is constructive and advisory in its nature.

Matters concerning health, safety, sanitation, conserving all sorts of mate-

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rials and supplies, stabilizing employment, securing traffic, and improving the service all come into the co-operative discussions.

That this method of co-operation has passed the experimental stage so far as the Baltimore and Ohio is concerned is shown by the fact that in less than three years over fourteen thousand propositions have been given consideration by the joint meetings, and that over eleven thousand three hundred of them have been put into practice. About half of the remainder will probably be adopted sooner or later.

The President of the railroad, Mr. Daniel Willard, states that this logical development of co-operation between management and labor, in place of controversy, is now no longer an experiment, but a part of the settled policy of his company. Sir Henry Thornton has said the same with regard to the Canadian National Railways.

That a cordial feeling really exists between union railway labor and management was shown at the engineering societies meeting in February, when Mr. Bert M. Jewell paid tribute to President Willard and Sir Henry Thornton by thanking them for their whole-hearted co-operation with labor, and when Sir Henry said: "We propose to move steadily forward, hand in hand, shoulder to shoulder, with the leaders of this movement, and we have an abiding faith in its ultimate advantage to both the railways and its vast army of employees."

The Stockman and the Federal Land

By THOMAS M. PETERS

"YOUR Uncle Sam bets some unsuspicious feller six hundred and forty acres of this dried-up land against a few dollars that he'll starve to death inside of a few years. And while Samuel don't say so to the pore little cuss, he cain't lose anything either way." He paused to watch three half-wild cattle that had jumped out below us, and then added, "It sure is time that he done something real helpful about it."

We were on the backbone of one of the many mountain ranges of southern Arizona, and were commenting on the country spread out below. Some of it was State land, some Forest Reserve, and the balance Public Domain. It was the last, with its antiquated policy, that had aroused the caustic comments of my friend. Both of us raised cattle. Both of us were interested in the proposed action of the Government in regard to the Forests and the Public Domain.

Articulate as the average cowman is when a bunch of bat-headed yearlings go on the rampage, the sight of pen and paper has not the same stimulating effect upon him. Consequently, while much has recently appeared on the subject of the Government land, little, if any, of it was written by the cowman.

What, then, do the stockmen want? What are the suggestions that they have made that have so aroused a group of self-styled conservationists?

The fundamental demands of the cattle and sheep men are for greater security of tenure. If you as a business man obtain the use of a factory and install machinery of such a nature that fifty per cent of the installation costs go for labor charges, you want to be sure of several things: First, that you have the rental of the building for a term of years; second, that if conditions force you to sell, you can turn your lease over to the highest bidder; third, that on the termination of your lease you will have a preference right of renewal, or can remove your machinery or sell it for what it is worth.

If by chance you find an abandoned building near your headquarters suitable to your needs, and, in spite of the fact that neither you nor any one else can secure title to that building, you repair it, equip it, and use it productively, you would constantly seek some way of obtaining a definite right of rental to that property.

So, and not otherwise, do the cattlemen and flockmasters desire to have some definite basis of tenure that will allow them to sit down and figure on the development of their range for its best and most economic usage. The National Forests are analogous to the factory on which you can secure a lease, the Public Domain to the building on which you cannot.

SINCE this article was written the original Stanfield Grazing Bill has been withdrawn and a substitute introduced. This latter corrects practically everything pointed out by Mr. Peters as needing correction in the Stanfield Bill. As these changes were made largely at the insistence of the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior, the soundness of Mr. Peters's judgment, exercised from the standpoint of a grazer, is indicated. In the substitute bill the advantages of the ten-year lease system are secured without the dangers which, many suspected, lurked in the Stanfield Bill. We comment on this editorially. —THE EDITORS.

BUT before going into the steps the stockmen have taken to accomplish this purpose let us clear up a few of the fundamentals. For when a man who leases land at three cents an acre a year talks with one who rents office space at three dollars a square foot, it is well to get some of the basic propositions plainly defined.

The Federal Government has in the eleven Western range States three distinct types of land. By far the smallest, but best known, are the National Parks. These are chosen for their scenery, their value as game refuges, or their recreational interest. They are playgrounds first and foremost. No grazing is allowed by the Secretary of the Interior, who has them under his care.

Of much greater extent, some 88,000,000 acres, is the grazing land administered by the Secretary of Agriculture and comprised in the National Forests. These great tracts have been set aside by the Government that it might be able to protect and control the watersheds. To accomplish this it is necessary to protect the forests and grasses that grow on these watersheds, so a well-planned system of forestry and grazing has been put in force. Subject to these regulations, the cutting of lumber and grazing of cattle and sheep and horses have been going on for years. And the country has improved under this system rather than been injured.

Lest any one should think that if such

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a system of regulation now obtains the cattlemen are rather captious in their demands, let me say here that these regulations are not promulgated by law, but are subject to change by every incoming Secretary of Agriculture. The stockmen merely wish, by Congressional action, to stabilize certain fundamental principles, and allow the Secretary to administer those as best suits the needs of the times.

PRACTICALLY all the balance of the Government's landed interests in these eleven States is Public Domain. This vast territory of 185,000,000 acres, an area one-third greater than the size of France, is administered by the Secretary of the Interior. Much of it consists of rocks and mountain-tops, a considerable section is extremely rugged, and the balance is mostly the so-called or real desert. However, if you allow from twenty-five to sixty acres to the cow, you can make out nicely with it as a range; excepting in times of drought, when the country assumes an aspect that makes the orthography "cattle barrens" much more to the point than the ancient, and nowadays rather ironic, "cattle barons."

Incidentally, what is your idea of a cattle baron? One having 200 or 300 cows, or one running 10,000? In answering that it cannot be stated with too great positiveness that here in the Southwest a man with a family can barely subsist with 300 cows, even under the best of management. Five hundred head of grown she stuff is a small herd, 5,000 is a good-sized outfit, and from 10,000 up a large ranch.

In support of that statement, examine for a moment the report of an experimental range reserve which lies south of Tucson and has been operated by the Forestry Service since 1915. Net profits on this particularly well kept and well run range amount to a general average of a little less than $3,200 for a herd of 500 cows.

Much of what is written about the small man on the range has been dictated by the same kind of sinister sentimentalism that has caused so much needless misery in the Western States. It has been due largely to judging the productivity of Western land by Eastern standards. Where the Forests run down to settlements permits are granted for one or two or more cows, as occasion demands. But in general the Forests are so remote that they can be utilized only in connection with near-by ranches, and for considerable amounts of cattle and sheep.

The same general propositions hold true for the Northern States; for, although their cattle are more valuable than those of the Southwest, yet their general expenses, including winter feeding, are so much greater that their profits are kept very low.

High taxes, high living costs, and low prices for their stock have forced cattlemen to realize the necessity for the utmost development of the productivity of their land. It means fewer cattle and better ones, and a much higher percentage in calf crops. It is now cheaper to bring water to cattle than have them use their strength and fat in going long distances to it. That means miles of pipe lines, it means more tanks and troughs. It means also more corrals in which cattle can be handled near their feeding grounds. And, above all, it requires more pastures.

Good cattle can be developed only on well-equipped ranges. That is why the modern cattle and sheep men are asking for recognition by law of their use of the public range. Cattle growing is a business like any other business. It requires investment in equipment and permanence of occupacy until that equipment may be paid out. The Government has the feed, and wants to put it to the only use to which it is adapted—the grazing of cattle, sheep, and horses. But the stockmen are unable to use that land to its fullest extent until they feel that they may remain there by law for a given period of time, and be reimbursed when they leave for the improvements they have made.

At the present time it is impossible to obtain a right to the Public Domain except by homesteading it, and, as there still remains, since the passage of the Grazing Homestead Act of 1916, an area available for this purpose greater than the State of Texas, it will be seen that this method has been a complete failure. How great may be judged by the fact that there are still some 80,000 acres of land in Florida that come under the provisions of this act. As a corollary of this situation no improvements on the land may be made. Fences are unlawful, and any attempt to restrict grazing is not only without the sanction of law, but more often than not actually illegal. The consequent erosion that is going on is deplorable.

IN order to correct this abuse of the Public Domain and to stabilize the customs and usage of the Forest Service a bill has recently been introduced in the upper house at Washington by Senator Stanfield, of Oregon. At the present time the Forest Service, after many years of experimentation and experience, has found it advisable to issue ten-year permits, to give the holders of them a preference right of renewal, and to transfer them, if the permittee sells out, to whomever he may designate, provided that the applicant meets with the few requirements, such as personal responsibility, that they demand.

The Stanfield Bill in general confirms this policy and extends it to the Public Domain. Except that as the one is under the Department of Agriculture and the other of the Interior, a difference in the manner of administration has been provided for. How wise it is to divide the management of these two classes of lands, in many cases contiguous to each other, I am not prepared to state.

SOME features of this bill should be changed. It is my own strong personal conviction, and in this I agree with the conservationists, that the ultimate control should be retained by the Secretary of Agriculture, and that grazing permits on the National Forests should be on a per capita, and not on an area basis. With this addition, however, that so far as possible a certain territory should be allocated to each permittee on which to run the number of head allowed him, and which he can care for, improve, and constructively equip.

The term "area basis" means that a certain amount of land would be allotted to a stockman and he would have the right to determine for himself the number of animals he would graze on it. The present system of the Forest Service is the per capita basis, by which the cattle or sheep man is allowed to run a certain number of head, and pay by the head, and not by the section of land. Of course, this latter method gives the Department of Agriculture much better control of the watersheds, which it should have.

There is some question whether these two points of permits and control have been sufficiently clearly established in the new bill. But because there may be doubt about that it is not fair to seize on these two items alone, exploit and denounce them, together with the stockman and all his works. And it may be pointed out that in fighting for a regulation of the use of the Public Domain the stockman is showing himself to be a conservationist of the highest order.

All history has proved the fallacy of the theory that land can be put to its greatest usefulness by any form of instability of use or ownership. These great public tracts should remain permanently under the control of the Federal Government, but their fullest development should be insured by a policy of security of tenure that will promote a self-interested conservation of the ranges and their greatest economic use.

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The Book Table

Edited by EDMUND PEARSON

Saints and Sinners

TWO large volumes of the letters of Queen Victoria[1] furnish entertainment, if taken in moderate doses. Historians may find in them what they like to call side-lights. That much-talked-about but elusive person, the student of human character, should not neglect them. These letters to and from the Queen and the entries in her journal cover the period from 1862 to 1878; the Prince Consort had died but recently, and the Civil War was raging in America. The kindly Prince, almost on his death-bed, had done a wise and statesmanlike act in softening the phraseology of the note to Washington and making possible a settlement of the Trent affair.

The sorrow of the Queen at the death of her "beloved Albert" was overwhelming, and many of her references to it must be read with pity. Nevertheless it is apparent that she took a woman's advantage of the situation, and used her grief-stricken widowhood without scruple to bully every one into doing her will. The text is given of the letter to Mrs. Lincoln at the time of the assassination of the President, and of Mrs. Lincoln's equally simple and noble reply. We learn that the impulse for the Queen's letter came originally from John Bright; we wonder if the real author of the reply may have been John Hay.

This was the age of Gladstone and Disraeli; Gladstone's letters are always stiff and correct, while Disraeli's had an occasional gleam of irony and almost waggishness. One extraordinary letter is from Lord Grenville to the Queen, describing the sudden death, while riding, of Bishop Wilberforce (Soapy Sam). Certainly, the demise of a distinguished prelate is a grave topic, but Lord Grenville has so phrased his communication that it is difficult to read the letter and keep a perfectly serious countenance.

The great Duke of Wellington comes from the pen of the Hon. John Fortescue[2] with his prestige in no wise diminished. It is an admirable biography, which could well be even longer. Some of the extraordinary events of the campaigns in Spain could be agreeably expanded. Simplicity, energy, and iron devotion to duty were his characteristics. The conqueror of the greatest soldier of all time, he was by no manner of means to be compared with his antagonist as a statesman. Neither had a positive aversion to the society of ladies. His punctiliousness led him into much tiresome detail in civil life; he was an easy prey to autograph hunters, as he answered every letter. There are pathos and great beauty in the story of his later days.

There is pathos, too, in the story of Beatrice Cenci,[3] although this book again explodes the legend of her saintliness. The supposed portrait of her is one of the most familiar in the world, and it is not Beatrice at all. That she and the other members of her family had a cause for the murder of her father which would secure sympathy for her to-day, even if it did not justify her act, seems to be undoubted. A nasty wretch perished when Francesco Cenci died. But there seems to be no foundation for the traditional charge which she made against him, and it is also apparent that Beatrice herself was a daughter of her time, no better and no worse than other ladies of the Renaissance. This is a detailed investigation into the manners and customs of a period which we are apt to look at through rosy glasses. Much of its hideousness is revealed by the unsparing researches of Signor Ricci.

This edition of the "Travels of Marco Polo"[4] is attractive in appearance and fascinating to read. Mr. Komroff has written an Introduction in exactly the right spirit; it seizes one's interest from the opening sentence. One of the enthralling questions which is raised is whether the Church of Rome missed a great opportunity to convert China or escaped the danger of itself being Orientalized. Marco Polo viewed a wonderful section of the earth and looked upon marvels and oddities beyond compare. He might have corresponded with Queen Victoria on equal terms in one respect: there was not enough of the sense of

[1] The Letters of Queen Victoria. Second Series. Published by authority of H. M. the King. Edited by George Earle Buckle. 2 vols. Longmans, Green & Co., New York. $15.

[2] Wellington. By the Hon. John Fortescue. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $3.

[3] Beatrice Cenci. By Corrado Ricci. Translated from Italian by Morris Bishop and Henry Longan Stuart. 2 vols. Boni & Liveright, New York. $10.

[4] The Travels of Marco Polo, the Venetian. Revised from Marsden's Translation and Edited with an Introduction by Manuel Komroff. Boni & Liveright, New York. $3.50.

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humor in the two of them together adequately to furnish a child of six.

With humble apologies to the great Queen and the great Duke, I am going to close these few remarks with a brief reference to one of those extraordinary Americans hight Billy the Kid.[5] Born in New York not so many years ago and christened William—I forget his last name—he transferred his activities to New Mexico, where he died with his boots on and twenty-one notches on the butt of his gun at the early age of twenty-one. Universally lamented—with certain exceptions. The twenty-one notches stood only for white men; he did not count Mexicans nor Indians, nor possibly Chinese, Zulus, or Eskimos. He was not a good gun-man, like Wild Bill Hickock, who killed only in self-defense or in line of duty as an officer of the law. He was a bandit, with certain limitations and ideals, and, as Mr. Burns points out with refreshing avoidance of sentimentalism, he was a murderer. Mr. Burns tells the story well, and must have done no small amount of original research.

When the guests move out to dinner, Marco Polo will have to walk by himself. The Duke will naturally escort his Gracious Sovereign, while Billy the Kid will give his arm to Beatrice Cenci, and I think they will find topics for conversation. All the ladies liked Billy, and he is mourned by them even to this day.

[5] The Saga of Billy the Kid. By Walter Noble Burns. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. $2.50.

E. P.

Fiction

MOTE HOUSE MYSTERY. By Archibald Marshall and Horace A. Vachell. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $2.

This novel is now wending its serial way through the pages of the London "Graphic" under the title of "Mr. Allen," a fair name for the book, which "Mote House Mystery" is not. There is no mystery about it. As soon as the story gets going (after the first hundred pages) we learn that the arch-villain is attempting to poison his stepdaughter in a most insidious manner, and the rest of the book explains how he is frustrated in this attempt and what eventually happens to him.

All this is well enough, but the eminent authors seem unable to decide whether they are writing one of those succulent truffles that keep England's lady novelists from the poorhouse, all about the dear sweet old bachelor who collects prints and loves to romp with the kiddies, and how he gives up the golden-haired lassie to the young fellow with the chest expansion; or whether they were

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GANDLE FOLLOWS HIS NOSE. By Heywood Broun. Boni & Liveright, New York. $1.50.

An adult writing for adults in the English language is never, we have come to believe, able to deal properly with dragons, wizards, fairies, and princesses unless he was born an Irishman, a Scotchman, or at least a Welshman. Particularly he cannot be an American. An American simply has not got it in his blood. Fancy, humor, and philosophy—Mr. Broun has them all and blends them richly; but he is not quite the man for dragons. Nor for wizards. Nor for princesses and genies and lamps. So at least it seems to us, but we shall not defend our position if it is challenged, because this is just the kind of book which can neither be critically pulled to pieces nor vindicated by reasonable argument. Either you like it or you don't; and if you do, you probably like it enthusiastically and are as ready to do battle for it with fire in your eye as Bunny Gandle himself was for—but perhaps you had better read it and find out what.

THE LANDMARK. By James Lane Allen. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.

These last stories from the pen of James Lane Allen maintain the distinction of diction and the fineness of perception of moral values characteristic of his writing. They have not the color and vigor of "The Kentucky Cardinal" nor (fortunately, many will say) the super-subtlety of some of his later novels, but they are keenly and yet kindly imbued with knowledge of man and nature. It is said that "The Landmark" is a first draft, not revised or polished, but it is so perfect in form and direct in impact that one is glad that it is as it is. "The Ash Can" and "Miss Locke" are also admirable additions to Allen's literary legacy—the second-named of such a strange conception and psychology that it might have been written by Henry James if it were not so clear and simple in style.

WHITE FIRE. By Louis Joseph Vance. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

We prefer Mr. Vance telling about Lone Wolves and Bronze Bags and Brass Bandboxes to Mr. Vance toying with the piquancies of Sex in our Cities. He can spin a good yarn about nothing in particular; but he has no more power of portraying character or interpreting the human scene than his pious and opulent contemporary Mr. Harold Bell Wright has. "White Fire" is a hectic figment about a faithless wife, and a quixotic husband, and a caddish lover, and a noble maid (no, not maids) of low degree who turns into a fine actress and a cultivated companion (for the husband) almost overnight, though in the beginning her dialect is like unto that of lower Broadway. Yes, New York is the scene—or the scenery.

Biography

A NATURALIST OF SOULS. By Gamaliel Bradford. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $3.50.

Papers on Walter Pater, Jules Lemaître, and Xenophon have been added to the earlier edition (1917) of this work, a general revision of the text has been made, and one of the former papers, "The Novel Two Thousand Years Ago," has been dropped. The recent stir over the feats and the claims of the New Biographers gives a fresh interest to the foreword, which concerns itself with an explanation of what the author calls "psychography." This new art is defined as "the condensed, essential, artistic presentation of character." It is of course not biography, even in the ultra-modern sense, but it is (with the substitution of "scientific" for "artistic") the thing toward which most of the New Biographers are professedly aiming. The author happily steers clear of the Jung-freudian patter about childhood fixations and their world-shaking consequences and treats character in understandable terms. If one reflects on the little that can be definitely known about character, even one's own, and asks impatiently, "What's the use of psychography anyway?" the reply comes that it is the most fascinating of studies and that, since individual variation is infinite, the field is inexhaustible. Doubtless as an experiment ancillary to biography it may be welcomed with interest and hopefully watched for its fruits. Of the new "psychographs" in the volume the one which, by its charm of manner and vividity of depiction, best justifies the new art is that on Xenophon.

LETTERS AND MEMORIES OF SUSAN AND ANNA BARTLETT WARNER. By Olivia E. Phelps Stokes. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

It is Miss Anna Warner, author of books more completely forgotten than the once-famous "Queechy" and "The Wide, Wide World" of Miss Susan, her elder sister, who chiefly figures in this book by a friend who knew her well. It is rather scrappy, by no means consecutive biography, yet it manages to achieve a good portrait of the two simple, high-bred, high-minded, old-fashioned gentlewomen who were that first and foremost, and authoresses (theirs was the day of the "ess" for women who did anything also done by men) very much afterwards. They lived on Constitution

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Island, close to and now a part of West Point; and nothing could be finer, quainter, and prettier than the relations of this pair of gentle, pious, and deeply patriotic ladies with their great military neighbor. These were such that when, in her nineties, little old Miss Anna died, the cadets asked to take charge of her funeral, colonels were her pall-bearers, and taps were sounded at her grave.

Government and Politics

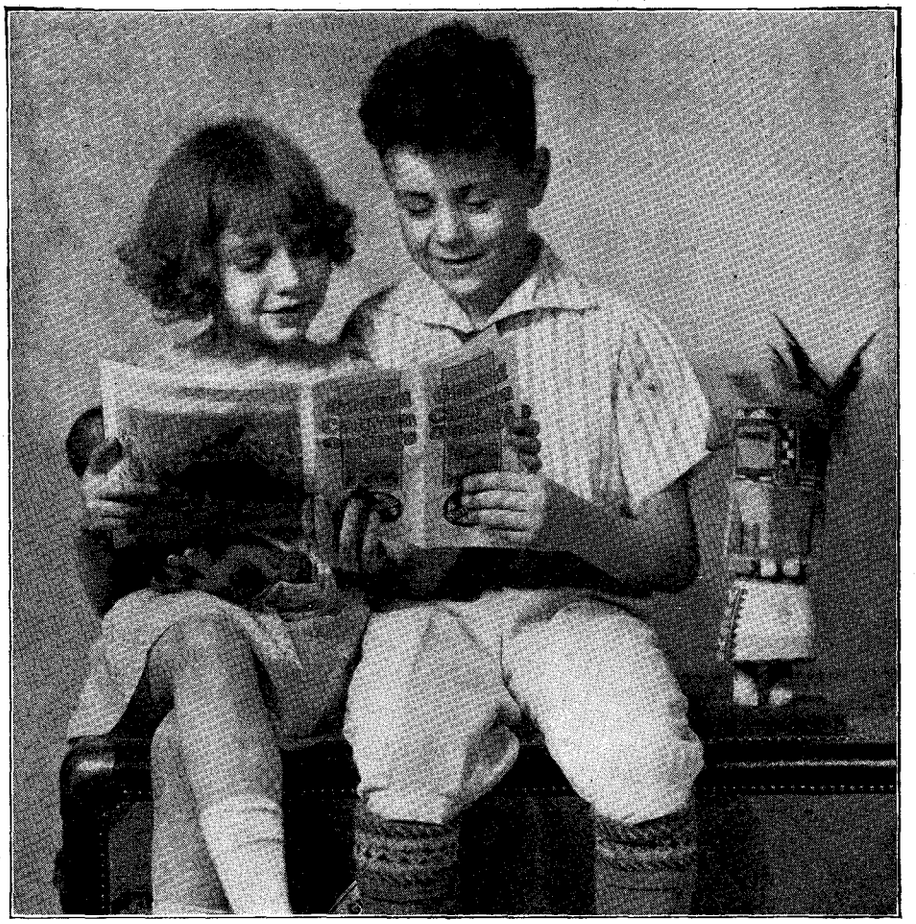
THE UNITED STATES AS A NEIGHBOR. From a Canadian Point of View. By Sir Robert Falconer. The Macmillan Company, New York.

These eight addresses, delivered last year in England by the President of the University of Toronto, deserve a wide reading. There are many Americans who are interested in Canada as a market or as a vacation ground, but few who have taken the trouble to acquaint themselves with Canada as a neighboring commonwealth. Here is a book which essays to explain Canada to the Americans and America to the Canadians. The task is admirably done. The American reader will take exception here and there to some matter of detail, but he cannot fail to appreciate the judicial spirit which informs the book as a whole. It reviews—briefly, for it is a small book—the historic relations of the two peoples and forecasts a future of greater economic interdependence and of closer friendship. The Canada of other days, often regarded by British and American diplomats as a wayward child, somewhat prone to disobey Papa John Bull and to make faces across the border at Uncle Sam, has grown up, and with enlarged freedom has taken on a higher sense of responsibilities. The years have brought the two peoples into ever closer relations and have fostered a common type of civilization. "Americans of Anglo-Saxon origin and English-speaking Canadians," says the author, "are more alike than any other separate peoples." Securely a part of the British Empire, Canada occupies a place of vantage which enables her to act as interpreter and intermediary between Britain and America. The book is one that makes for understanding and friendship.

Essays and Criticism

THE NOVELS OF FIELDING. By Aurelien Digeon. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $4.50.

We know that the Germans have long dug profitably in the mine of English letters, but we have hardly been aware that modern French scholarship is showing keen interest in the same enterprise. Last year we got, in translation, a careful study of Jane Austen by a French *docteur es lettres* who happened to be a woman. Here is a still more careful and



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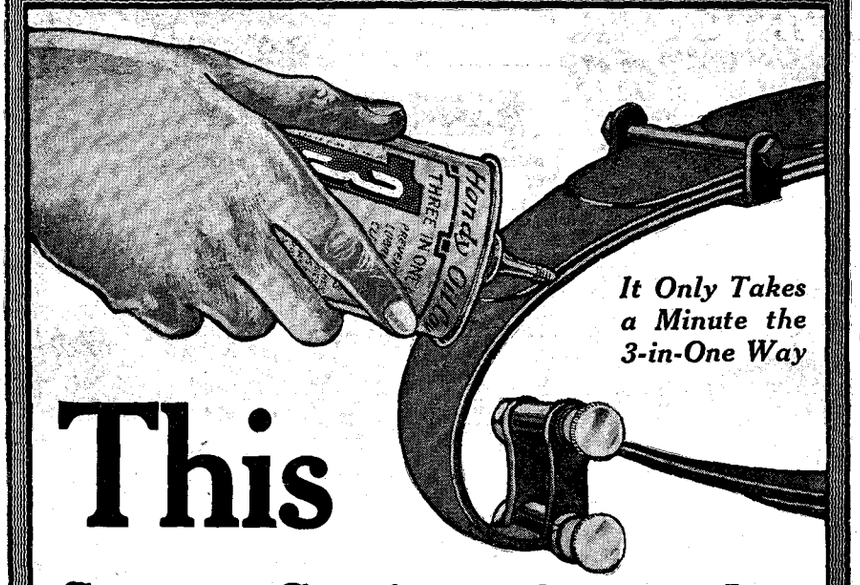

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State of New York, County of New York, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Harold T. Pulsifer, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Managing Editor of THE OUTLOOK, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are: Publisher—The Outlook Company, 120 East 16th St., N. Y. City. Editor—Ernest H. Abbott, 120 East 16th St., N. Y. City. Managing Editor—Harold T. Pulsifer, 120 East 16th St., N. Y. City. Business Manager—The Outlook Company, 120 East 16th St., N. Y. City.

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(Signed) HAROLD T. PULSIFER, Managing Editor. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of March, 1926.

(Signed) J. LYNN EDDY.

[SEAL] Notary Public, Westchester County; New York County Clerk's No. 152; New York County Register's No. 8106; Certificate filed in New York County; Commission expires March 30, 1928.

illuminating study of Fielding, by a scholar to whom, clearly, the task has been a labor of love as well as of technical interest. He has a great enthusiasm for Fielding, and a touch of missionary zeal—the unction of the explorer who feels that he is rescuing greatness out of the past for the profit of the present. M. Digeon has hopes for the English version of his work. He believes that Fielding will bear dwelling on in this generation: "For although one cannot say that he is neglected by English readers to-day, he does not seem to enjoy his full share of glory. I should like to think that my little study might persuade a few more of his countrymen to turn again to one of the greatest writers ever produced by their race."

This is good medicine. For Fielding has health and stability and power in reserve, and these are the qualities our brilliant young experimentalists so conspicuously lack. Fielding never tears realism to tatters, never lets his voice grow shrill, never loses his faith in the essential lovableness of the absurd creature man. The great writer who many years ago recommended "Tom Jones" for the reading of every boy and girl might speak with even more confidence now. The "young person" is a dead issue. We no longer aspire to keep our offspring from the "facts of life," but we may still believe that they will not permanently mistake a literature of jazz and gin for the real thing—for literature the interpreter and heartener of existence. You have only to read a "Tom Jones" to feel how callow and hollow this new stuff is, from Scott Fitzgerald to Ben Hecht and beyond among the multitudinous company of fourth-raters and fifth-raters who surround them.

And to the long-standing lover of Fielding M. Digeon here brings much interesting matter. Of the man Fielding he speaks only in relation to his work as a novelist. The four immortal novels are analyzed in great detail. Three special points are emphasized in the course of the study: Fielding's great skill in construction, gained largely from his experience as playwright; his persistent rôle of anti-Richardsonian; and his essential character as moralist—a lover of simple human goodness as opposed to all the conventions and hypocrisies. As might be expected, Richardson by repercussion comes out of it all rather badly.

History

GEORGE CROGHAN AND THE WESTWARD MOVEMENT, 1741–82. By Albert T. Volwiler. The Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland. $6.

It is a puzzling fact that George Croghan has fared so ill at the hands of historians of the frontier. Scant mention,

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if any, has been his lot, and he has even been confused with Colonel George Croghan, nephew of General George Rogers Clark and General William Clark, to whom he was evidently not related. Yet for more than thirty years before the Revolution he was the most outstanding figure among the trail-blazers, Indian traders, and colonizers of the transappalachian wilderness. At one time he had trading houses throughout the upper Ohio region, and his activities did much to bring on the French counter-stroke of 1749–54. After the peace of 1763 he became a land operator on a gigantic scale, and vigorously promoted the settlement of the newly opened regions. This work, the result of many years of research, assembles much new material, especially concerning the great land companies and their promoters. It shows Washington and Croghan in frequent conflict over their claims to vast sections. Also it lifts Croghan out of his obscurity and gives him his rightful place in history.

Guides to Children's Reading

THE THREE OWLS. A BOOK ABOUT CHILDREN'S BOOKS; THEIR AUTHORS, ARTISTS, AND CRITICS. Written and Edited by Anne Carroll Moore. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.50.

A PARENT'S GUIDE TO CHILDREN'S READING. By Mary Graham Bonner. The Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York. $1.75.

CHILDREN'S READING. A GUIDE FOR PARENTS AND TEACHERS. By Lewis M. Terman and Margaret Lima. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $2.

WINNETKA GRADED BOOK LIST. By Carleton Washburne and Mabel Vogel. The American Library Association, Chicago.

There is constant demand, especially from parents, for books of this kind. Only two of these require special comment, and for quite different reasons. Miss Moore's "The Three Owls," which is her own work and that of a score of other contributors, is compiled from her department of the same name in the New York "Herald Tribune." It is the only one of the four which has claim to be considered as literature, since in addition to the books which are listed there are some real comments and criticisms upon the books and their writers and illustrators. Parents will find it useful to consult and interesting to read.

Of the next two, "A Parent's Guide to Children's Reading," by Miss Bonner, and "Children's Reading," by Dr. Terman and Miss Lima, it should be said that they appear to be good workmanlike compilations of lists. The second of them contains a considerable amount of comment in the way of scientific study of the subject of children's reading. Nothing of the joy of the subject gets into these pages, and the authors probably did not intend that it should.

Of the last of the four, the Winnetka list, it is sufficient to say that it might have been devised by the ghost of Mr. Gradgrind. The American Library Association, from what one hears, will not again make the mistake of publishing a book like this. It is a triumph of scientific efficiency, with all the apparatus of graphs, "median lines," and other methods for weighing things which cannot be weighed. There is an enormous amount of labor in it, but a modicum of common sense. Parents and teachers will do best to leave it alone.

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The Banks and the Public

RUNNING back through our history—and perhaps through all history—there is discernible an undercurrent of popular distrust of banks. At times it is strong, at other times weak. Sometimes it is based on real abuses; mostly it is derived from the distrust in which aggregated wealth is traditionally held. Now and again this distrust finds voice in legislation; more frequently in mere vocal objection; once in a while in vigorous radical movements.

This is prefatory to some remarks on the failure of banks which are timely in view of a recent report of the Comptroller of the Currency in which he deals with some of the

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causes of the failures of National banks.

There is in some very responsible quarters a feeling that the State bank system, or rather, systems, are too weak; that State supervision is less alert and stringent than National supervision; that local State politics offer an opportunity for letting down bars when bars should be reinforced; that, in short, the State banks are likely to fall. Those who argue on this side point to the growth of the larger National banking units, their absorption of State banks, and to the failure of State banks. Those who argue on the other side point to the advantages of State incorporation and of strong local supervision. We cannot here go into the intricacies of the issue; we merely suggest that there is an issue. And an issue of importance.

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>
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The editor of the "Bankers Magazine," commenting on this report, suggests that it is possible that there are too many banks, and points out that our laws, wisely or otherwise, are framed to permit the establishment of banks, rather than to restrict them. "Apparently, less freedom in starting new banks would be to the advantage of these new banks, in many cases, to the existing banks, and to the community at large."

We do not find much with which to disagree in this view. It ought to be obvious that unrestricted competition in banks, as in corner grocery stores, must mean sharp competition, and that if a community is "over-banked" sooner or later some must go to the wall. The parallel between banks and corner grocery stores is far from perfect; if a store fails, those who are hurt are its owners and their creditors—the community does not lose. If, however, a bank, which by the nature of things is a creditor to its depositors, goes to the wall, many suffer.

We do not believe that either the State banking systems or the National banking system are essentially weak, or that there is any very easily marked preference for the one or the other. What makes a bank safe and sound is the same thing that makes a business safe and sound. It is integrity of purpose and ability of management under favoring circumstances. The protection which the law gives should be secondary, for no law was ever devised that would prevent some legally supervised business from crashing down into ruin.

It would be a proud day if we could say that *this* year there have been no bank failures from any cause whatever in the United States. But that day will probably be long postponed. In the meantime, for those of us who have to trust our funds to some bank, let us err on the side of conservatism. Let us go to the well-established institution, to the bank with a record of service which none can gainsay, to the bank which pays good dividends to its stockholders and whose directors are men of undoubted substance in the community. By so doing we shall secure more for our money while we are that bank's customers and we shall not have to worry more than the normal amount that the bank's doors will

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not be wide open for business every business day of the year.

Florida Frauds

THERE are frauds in Florida, as in every State of the Union; but that is no reason for avoiding or condemning Florida. In this connection our readers will be glad to know that the New York Better Business Bureau (280 Broadway, New York) is endeavoring to protect the unwary. A recent bulletin has this interesting information:

"To get first-hand facts to protect citizens of New York and several other principal cities, John N. Garver has represented this Bureau and several affiliated bureaus, co-operating with bureaus in St. Petersburg and Miami, for three months past in the examination of questioned real estate developments in that State. With the aggressive aid of H. C. Mitchell, Manager of the St. Petersburg Bureau, and in co-operation with the National Better Business Bureau, much valuable information has been developed for the protection of prospective investors in New York and other Northern districts.

"Arrangements to broaden and intensify this work, with a number of trained investigators, working under the auspices of the National Better Business Bureau, were consummated at conferences held in Jacksonville, on January 30 and February 2, last, at which this Bureau was represented by H. J. Kenner, its general manager. The plan provides for close co-operation with the Florida State Chamber of Commerce and affiliated local chambers in one hundred and seventy-six cities of the State. This means well-directed, intensive investigations and practical procedure against fraudulent real estate operations. This work is supported financially and morally by organized business in Florida, determined that the fair name of the State shall be defended aggressively against the depredations of unscrupulous realty dealers. The special investigators now representing the National Bureau in Florida are Edward A. Schwab, John N. Garver, Frederick Schwab, and Benjamin Garver.

"Facts gathered at first-hand in Florida have been applied to good advantage in this city, one typical instance being wherein an individual soliciting subscriptions of $1,000 each for a syndicate which would operate in Florida farm lands. The name of a prominent National bank of New York was used in the literature of this scheme, as were the names of several prominent business men, all without authorization. The

"Two incomes are better than one"

ONE *from Salary*—
ONE *from Bonds*

SALARIES are not always sure nor earning powers permanent—that's why so many forward-looking workers set aside part of their incomes regularly for bond investment. Money thus invested will produce a *second* income, an income free from most uncertainties.

Our offices in more than fifty leading cities are ready to help you plan an investment program, making sound recommendations which will fit your own personal needs.

The National City Company

National City Bank Building, New York

BONDS ACCEPTANCES SHORT TERM NOTES

writing to the above advertiser please mention The Outlook

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NATIONAL UNION MORTGAGE BONDS

6%

Who are the Buyers of these Guaranteed Mortgage Bonds?

INSURANCE and Trust Companies, National, Savings and State Banks, Trustees, Universities, Y.M.C.A.'s, Cemeteries, Churches, Endowments for Widows and Orphans of Clergymen and the most conservative Investors throughout the country are all represented on the list of Investors who have purchased National Union Mortgage Bonds.

Recognition by this class of Investors is the most convincing evidence of the Safety of these Securities and the thoroughly satisfactory interest return.

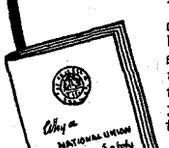
The Investment Committees of these Companies are composed of men who have had long experience in the purchase of Securities and scrutinize most carefully each investment made.

The Individual—whether experienced or inexperienced—can wisely follow the judgment of this group and safely invest in these triply-protected Mortgage Bonds, which are safeguarded through the insurance of the Principal and Interest of the underlying mortgages by one of the following Surety Companies:

U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co., Baltimore
Fidelity & Deposit Company, Baltimore
National Surety Company, New York
Maryland Casualty Co., Balto.

$500 and $1000 Coupon Bonds

National Union Mortgage Co.
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
Mackubin, Goodrich & Co.
Fiscal Agents
Established 1899 Baltimore, Md.



Write us today for copy of "Why a National Union for Safety" describing in detail the unusual precautions taken to safeguard your principal and interest.

Send this Coupon

MACKUBIN, GOODRICH & CO.
Fiscal Agents *Established 1899*
111 E. Redwood Street - Baltimore, Md.
Send for Booklet No. 55
"Why a National Union for Safety"

Name.....
Address.....
City..... State.....

promoter fled the city and the Bureau's facts were reported to the Post Office Inspector-in-Charge at New York."

W. L. S.

From Inquiring Readers

A FEW weeks ago we published a list of securities which we described as a good business man's risk sort of investment. One of our readers in Maryland writes us that he considers the list weak, and submits the following as much better in every way. Here is his list:

Public Utility

5 American Tel. and Tel.,
10 Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. and Pw., Baltimore,
10 Public Service of N. J.

Industrials

10 Continental Can,
10 Union Carbide,
10 Westinghouse Elec. and Mfg.,
5 Westinghouse Air Brake,
10 National Supply,
10 Gulf Oil,
10 Endicott Johnson,
10 Gold Dust,
5 U. S. Steel,
10 U. S. Smelting, Ref., and Mining,
5 Allis Chalmers.

Railroads

5 Southern Railway,
5 Southern Pacific,
5 Union Pacific,
5 Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé.

We would call this a pretty good and a pretty well diversified list of investment caliber. This does not mean that we consider each stock a simon-pure investment stock. What our friend here proposes is virtually an investment trust or pool in miniature, having the advantages which such a composite arrangement brings.

"WHAT do you think of the Incorporated Investors?" inquires a reader from Massachusetts?

The Incorporated Investors is an investment trust which was established late in 1925. Its officers and directors are men of established reputation and responsibility. Its shares are based on some twenty common stocks of well-established and ably managed American corporations, not over 7 per cent of the fund of the trust being placed in any one issue. These shares are therefore collateral trust securities. If the common stocks of these corporations are good investments—and to judge from the list they are—this pooling device under competent management gives the buyer of the trust shares a distribution of risk which, in the words of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, referring to investment trusts in general, "seems to be one of the most practical forms yet devised of affording the investor a secure channel for profitable investment."

ONE or two people have asked us about Shaffer Oil preferred, which is now selling under 90 with quite a few dollars' worth of accumulated dividends going with it. Those who inquired bought it a few years ago at about par.

This company is controlled by the Standard Gas and Electric Company, and is under Byllesby management and supervision. Ahead of the stock there is an issue of first-mortgage bonds and a smaller issue of notes, the former being guaranteed by the Standard Gas and Electric Company. Dividends on the preferred stock were suspended about a year ago. Common has not paid dividends.

This case is typical of the problem which many an owner of securities has to face. In view of the interests back of the company, our suggestion is that, unless immediate income return is needed, it is probably worth hanging on to in the expectation that back dividends will be paid up and the stock rise to par or thereabouts.

ON the basis of available information, we reported our opinion on several stocks to a reader in Pennsylvania as follows:

Stewart-Warner—A good business man's risk.

Marland Oil—An unusually good semi-investment.

Lago Oil and Transport—A good long-pull speculation.

Radio Corporation—Neither an investment nor a speculation, but in all likelihood a future investment stock.

Northwestern Iowa Power—Speculative.

THE difference between a fact and an opinion, between information and advice, is not always easy to make, and in the practice of our profession of financial editor we frequently give advice where we advertise that we give information. For example, Reader A requests this service to tell him about a certain security. Often the question runs like this: "Please send me information about American Telephone and Telegraph stock." The question is coupled with information about the reader's circumstances, his other investments, and the like.

What can we do? Several things, obviously. One is to send him a detailed report about American Telephone and Telegraph Company, without comment. But in a case like this the essential facts are so well known or so easily ascertainable, that this does not appear to be

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is 8% safe?

Investors in practically every section have for years secured 8% *without a single loss* from our $100 to $1,000 First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds secured by income paying, *city* business property, conservatively, independently appraised at substantially *twice* the amount of mortgage loan. Send for 28-page "8% And Safety" booklet, explaining how bonds are underwritten and giving complete information every investor will find *profitable*. References: All Miami Banks.

THE FILER-CLEVELAND CO
3504 Bedford Bldg., Miami, Fla.

Make Your Money Grow Safely *and* Surely

Regular interest payments, consistently reinvested quickly increases your principal. Since 1855—due to a definite system of Bank Safeguards the principal and interest on every Greenebaum Bond has been promptly paid when due. Write for booklet explaining this method of safety and list of current offerings.

Merely ask for Booklet **104**

Greenebaum Sons Investment Co.
La Salle & Madison
Chicago

71 Years Proven Safety — Oldest First Mortgage Banking House

Our FIRST MORTGAGES and GOLD BONDS net - 8%

secured by improved Tampa real estate. Guaranteed by corporation with $795,000 paid capital and surplus.
Write for information and booklet.
FLORIDA MORTGAGE TITLE & BONDING COMPANY
715 Florida Ave., Tampa, Florida

Sir Henry Lunn, Ltd.

INDIVIDUAL TOURS to EUROPE and NEAR EAST

(Invisible Courier System; tours with or without escort)

Apply for
SUGGESTIONS, ITINERARIES, AND RATES TO

SIR HENRY LUNN, LTD.
70 Fifth Avenue, New York

In making application, state places to be visited, desired length of tour, and class of hotel and travel accommodations.

worth while. What he really wants to know is whether American Telephone and Telegraph stock is a sound investment stock. The reason he writes to The Outlook is because he—Reader A—believes that we study investments carefully and that we have no bias about them, other than the human liability to err in any field of endeavor. In other words, seeking information, he seeks not only facts, but judgment, presumably based on facts. And in many replies to readers from many parts of the country what we give is judgment.

True, we advertise that we give facts. But imperceptibly facts grade off into opinions, and, as we say on our letterhead, what opinions we offer we offer "in good faith in the light of facts at hand."

This statement, we trust, will explain our position to some who have expressed puzzlement.

We desire to correct an impression about the marketability of real estate mortgage bonds which is widespread and under which we ourselves have labored. For the bonds of certain companies there is to-day a very ready market. It is not difficult to sell them at prices which of course vary in accordance with market and money conditions. To this extent they meet one of the prime tests of an investment.

Mere listing on the stock exchange, valuable as it is, does not necessarily command marketability. There are listed stocks and bonds for which at any given moment there are no purchasers. There are unlisted stocks and bonds which can be sold as readily as the "regular" listed ones. As we have pointed out before, marketability is a relative thing. It is, further, not at all a mysterious thing, and if you, a prospective investor in any security about whose marketability you have any doubt, ask the responsible house from which you are buying, you will get a candid and honest answer.

A bond which is secured by a pledge of stock rather than by a first mortgage on real property is never rated as high as a genuine "first." This is the custom, and in many ways it is a wise one. But the bond may be just as safe, all the same. Because a bond is a legal obligation to pay a debt, it has become the practice to judge it by the legal safeguards. For example, we reported recently to a reader in Michigan that the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey secured 6s belonged to this class of collaterally secured notes. We gave the conventional rating and added: "We would consider that the risk is exceedingly small."

60 years without Loss to a Single Adair Investor

Security plus— an

unconditional guarantee— Insurable against loss — plus 6½%

THOUSANDS of investors seeking the most desirable mortgage bond investment have found the *Security Plus* of Adair Guaranteed 6½% Bonds exactly suited to their needs.

First, there is the property taken as security. Always there is a wide margin of safety over and above the total bond issue.

Next, the earnings from the property are always subject to the mortgage. And the borrowing corporation is required to make monthly payments in advance to meet the interest when due and reduce the loan.

In addition to this already ample security is the unconditional guarantee of the Adair Realty & Trust Company, with capital, surplus and profits of $2,500,000.

Back of this is the Adair Record of 60 years without loss of a dollar to any investor.

Finally, there is the approval of one of the largest surety companies in America, which will insure any Adair Bond against loss.

Adair Guaranteed 6½% Bonds

yield

62% more than 4% bonds
44% more than 4½% bonds
30% more than 5% bonds
18% more than 5½% bonds
8% more than 6% bonds

ADAIR REALTY & TRUST CO. *Founded 1865*

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND PROFITS $2,500,000

ATLANTA PHILADELPHIA

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ADAIR REALTY & TRUST CO.,
Healey Building, Dept. Y-31,
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen: Please send me without obligation your booklet — "Why Your Real Estate Bonds Should Be Guaranteed."

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Address .....

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A. G. SPALDING & BROS. TRADE SPALDING MARK EST. A.D. 1876 REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Made for the hand of a man who loves tennis

WHAT GREAT rackets they are...these Spalding Autographs! So great that they have outnumbered every other racket at each National Singles Championship since 1920. Somewhere among them is one that will improve your tennis. One with a balance that suits you to a hair. One with a "feel" so friendly it makes you play your finest game. Remember... only with a fine racket can you develop your ability to the fullest. Come in and shake hands with the Spalding Autographs.

Autograph Pioneer SH, strung with selected split gut, $13.50. With all-weather Permatite, $12.50. Other rackets from $3 to $18. Autograph models strung when purchased if desired. Stocks of Spalding Plugless Tennis Balls are always fresh at Spalding Stores. Each, 50 cents

A. G. Spalding & Bros.

New York Chicago San Francisco and all principal cities

By the Way

WILL H. HAYS, movie "Czar," gives us some examples of the ignorance of motion-picture exhibitors. One theater owner recently advertised a special children's matinée "of that great animal picture 'Black Oxen.'" Others have conceived of the following: "Elsie Ferguson in 'A Doll's House'—bring the kiddies;" "'The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse'—another great cowboy drama." Another exhibitor offered a picture "by that great woman author Mae Terlinck, who wrote 'The Bluebird.'"

The schoolma'am was explaining to a class of boys the origin of handshaking. "You see," she said, "in old times when men carried arms and were always fighting they used to spread out their palms as a sign of peace. Then as they became more civilized the clasping of right hands meant one would not injure the other."

"Yes," spoke up a practical urchin, "but couldn't he have handed him one with his left?"

National advertisers are now charged $3,500 per hour for radio broadcasting through a hook-up of fourteen stations, with WEAF of New York City as the key center.

Of all the unusual means of advertising, we think one of the most amusing methods is that used by a friend of ours, a large button manufacturer. He wears a very large diamond necktie pin. He has the five-carat diamond stone dangling from the necktie in such a way that it seems just about to fall off. People who stand next to him in a street car or who pass him on the sidewalk are quite likely to stop him and say, "I beg your pardon, but you are losing your tie-pin." "Well, that is very good of you. I am very grateful. Will you not accept my card?" The card bears his name and an advertisement of his button company. He keeps the diamond hanging by an invisible chain at all times and feels that this is his best method of introducing himself and his product.

Some of us can't say much for our skin, but we can say that we have pocketbooks "they love to touch."

A new daily air-mail service between Los Angeles and New York via Salt Lake City guarantees a thirty-hour service. Forty-two hours was the record time over the old route.

An editor of the New York "Herald Tribune" tells of calling up Mr. Otto Kahn on an important news story.

"Mr. Kahn has retired, sir," was the answer.

"Well, wake him up; it's an important message," the editor insisted.

"Oh, only the butler is allowed to wake Mr. Kahn."

"Let me talk to the butler, then."

"But he's asleep also," said the footman.

"Wake him up. I've got to talk to Mr. Kahn."

"But I wouldn't dare to do that, sir. Nobody is allowed to wake the butler."

A near-by radio supply store tells us of a woman who came in saying that her room was very stuffy and that she wished to buy one of those radio fans that she had heard so much about.

After paying $30,000 for the film rights to Papini's "Life of Christ," the First National Motion Picture Company has decided not to put it on the screen at all. On account of the anti-Semitic outbursts of Papini, the film company prefers to count their investment a dead loss rather than to risk the antagonism which would result if the picture were produced.

Teacher: "Now, Jimmy, tell me which month has twenty-eight days in it."

Jimmy: "They all have."

The Department of Commerce in Washington reports that there has been a shrinkage in the value of American farms and farm buildings from $66,316,002,602 in 1920 to $49,546,523,759 in 1925. Farm acreage in the same period declined from 955,883,715 to 924,889,886 acres. The Division of Land Economics has calculated the decline in the average acreage of land and buildings at twenty-two per cent and for land alone at thirty-eight per cent. The value of farm buildings, it explained, increased six per cent. The shrinkage in values was greatest in the range country, the wheat and corn belts, and the Eastern cotton States, while a slight increase was recorded in New England and the Middle Atlantic States.

In the distant days, before gasoline became the National perfume, Jim W—— was a skillful speculator in horseflesh, doing business in the Down East town of Farmington, Maine. One spring he sold a seemingly sound specimen to a Boston visitor, who departed with what he thought was a prize.

In the fall the customer called on Jim and remarked with some displeasure:

"Jim, that nag you sold me is a bolter and a cribber. You can't hold him when he gets the bit in his teeth and I've had to plate his stall with sheet iron."

"I knowed it," replied Jim.

"Well, you never told me."

"No," answered Jim, softly. "You see, the feller I had him of didn't tell me either. So I thought it was a secret."

Meeting his pet enemy on Main Street one day, Jim observed, affably:

"I was sayin' some good things about you to a man this mornin'."

"You was?"

"Ya'as. I said you had the best cattle an' sheep of any farmer I knowed. An,' what was more, I said that pair o' hosses o' yourn was the finest in Franklin County—wuth at least $800."

"Who'd you say it to?" queried the flattered foe.

"The tax assessor."

A sign in an Eddyville, Kentucky, restaurant reads: "No checks cashed—we have arranged with the bank that *we* cash no checks and *they* sell no soup."

A company which manufactures corn syrup received the following letter: "Dear sirs: Although I have taken six cans of your corn syrup, my feet are no better now than when I started."

Officer (to couple parked in auto): "Don't you see the sign, 'Fine For Parking'?"

Driver: "Yes, officer, I see it, and heartily agree with it."

The house-visiting parson sometimes gets unexpected rebuffs. A zealous curate, doing his rounds in a large Eastern city, had his knock answered by a little girl of six or eight, who slammed the door in his face with the remark, "Mother is suited with a clergyman, thank you!"

A want ad in the Newark "Evening News" reads: "Man who understands selling Jewish fish; only experienced need apply; $30 per week."

Answer to last week's anagram: "Skate," "steak," "takes," "Keats," "Kate's," "stake."

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INCLUDING

HOTELS — TRAVEL

Real Estate, Hotels and Resorts, Tours and Travel, etc. — 60c. per line, single column

Situations Wanted, Help Wanted, Miscellaneous, etc. — 10c. per word, Box number 25c.

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SCOTLAND'S GRANDEST TOURS—

Wonderful Fiords
Nearer than Norway

1. GLASGOW TO OBAN by magnificent swift Saloon Steamer "Columba," viewing the Shipbuilding on the Clyde, passing Dumbarton Castle, and calling en route at the beautiful Clyde watering places of Dunoon and Rothesay, thence by the famous Kyles of Bute, Crinan Canal and Firth of Lorn.

2. OBAN TO STAFFA AND IONA is the grandest One-day Tour in the British Isles, visiting Fingal's Cave in the Isle of Staffa, St. Columba's Sacred Isle of Iona, with its ancient Cathedral, and the burying place of the Scottish Kings, and passing the ancient Castles of Dunollie, Duart, Ardtornish, Aros, Mingarry, and Gylen, also Tobermory Bay, where lies the Armada specie ship.

3. OBAN TO INVERNESS via beautiful Loch Linnhe and Loch Eil, passing the scenes of the adventures of Alan Breck, the hero of Robert Louis Stevenson's famous novel "Kidnapped," viewing Glencoe, the scene of the great massacre, and calling at the ancient little town of Fort William, sheltering pleasantly at the foot of Ben Nevis, Britain's highest mountain, through the famous Caledonian Canal, Loch Oich and Loch Ness, the land of Prince Charlie and his loyal Clansmen.

If these tours are not in your itinerary, your visit to Europe is incomplete—tell your Travel Agent to include them, or apply direct to

DAVID MACBRAYNE, LTD.
"The Royal Route" Tours
119 Hope Street, Glasgow, Scotland

A Successful Record

More than 1,800 Members in our European Parties in 1925

Besides tours over the regular routes, we have many special tours: Music Tour, Art Tour, French School, Spanish School, Holy Land, etc.

Send for the booklet that interests you.

TEMPLE TOURS, Inc.
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THE beauty, fascination, and mystery of the Orient lures visitors from all over the world to

JAPAN

The quaintest and most interesting of all countries. Come while the old age customs prevail. Write, mentioning "Outlook," to

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Care Traffic Dept.
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TOKYO
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Rates for a single room without bath and with 3 meals, $5-6 in cities and popular resorts, $4-5 in the country

Seven Summer Tours TO EUROPE AND MEDITERRANEAN
$490 up. Naples to Edinburgh. Gibraltar. Africa (Tunis, Carthage). Vienna. Berlin. *28th year. Illustrated Red Book with Maps.*
The Johnson Tours, 210 E. Preston St., Baltimore

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Parties limited to 25. Adequate sightseeing. Expert leadership. Our new booklet, sent on request, explains their many superior features.

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Small Private Party
EDUCATIONAL TOURS
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70 days. Naples to England. $1,035. Small party.
Miss HAWLEY, Newhall St., Malden, Mass.

Earn Your Trip to EUROPE by securing five members for one of my tours. Established 1900.
BABCOCK'S TOURS, Inc., East Orange, N. J.

EUROPE TRAVEL STUDY **1926**
SELECT SUMMER TOURS, $775 and UP
High-grade hotels. Superior service. Cultured leaders. Independent tours. Motor tours. Spanish study tour. Medical tour.
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Vacation in Europe—70 Days
Two vacancies for girls in small party of private school seniors. Conducted by teacher of history of art. Sailing first-class to Naples May 29. References exchanged. 5,201, Outlook.

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HOTEL POTOMAC Washington, D. C.
ONE BLOCK SOUTH OF CAPITOL.
Quiet location. Moderate rates.

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Scientific care of semi-invalids, elderly or nervous people in a comfortable home overlooking Connecticut River. Spacious rooms and porches; no hospital atmosphere. Physicians in attendance. Very moderate terms.

The Wayside Inn NEW MILFORD, Litchfield Co., Conn.
In the foothills of the Berkshires. Open all the year. An ideal place for your summer's rest. 2 hours from New York. Write for booklet. Mrs. J. E. CASTLE, Proprietor.

THE ELMS Ridgefield, Conn. Offers every requirement for a quiet rest. Rooms with bath. Best of everything. Owner management.

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Student Economical & Ideal Tours
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WORTHWHILE

Clark's Second Cruise to Norway
and Western Mediterranean, June 30, 1926
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FRANK C. CLARK, Times Building, New York

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EGYPT & PALESTINE
Sailing June 8 and 19
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Unusual itineraries.
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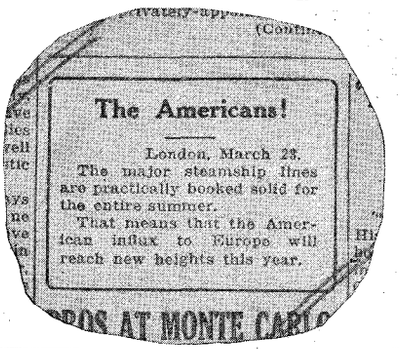
EUROPE VACATION TOURS
Sailings Every Week
$345 and up JUNE—SEPTEMBER
34 to 63 Days—All Expenses Included
STRATFORD TOURS
452 Fifth Ave. New York

THERE is no reason why any one with $500 to spend for this summer's vacation should not go to Europe!

But
the decision must be made now. Read this news item from London.


The Americans!
London, March 28.
The major steamship lines are practically booked solid for the entire summer.
That means that the American influx to Europe will reach new heights this year.

If
you write us at once—we can still book splendid accommodations for you.

State the amount you wish to spend and where you want to go.

We'll Do the Rest

The Outlook Hotel and Travel Bureau
At your service without charge
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"Playground of the South"

In past years, WILMINGTON and her four beaches represented "THE SUMMER PLAYGROUND OF THE SOUTH." *Now, however, people from all sections of the country are attracted here, where it's pleasant all the year,* for their vacations.

Excellent hotel facilities (at all beaches and in the city) are offered and all sports indulged in—surf and still-water bathing, boating, hunting, fishing, and golf. It's a sportsman's paradise—a recreational center, of unsurpassed beauty, for the entire family.

Let us tell you more of this garden-spot where you will enjoy spending this year's vacation. Send for beautiful, illustrated booklet.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Desk 19 Wilmington, N. C.

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Le Chalet
BOOTHBAY HARBOR, MAINE
Combination of school and French home life in wonderful surroundings. French spoken all the time. Address
Prof. Ruérat, 201 Oxford St., Hartford, Conn.

THE BEECHES, Paris Hill, Me.
An exclusive country house on a Maine hilltop, with beautiful view, gardens and pine groves. Conditions ideal for rest and recuperation. Garage, electricity, near-by country club. Booklet. Address until June 1 Box 25, Station B, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

New Hampshire

THE BIRD VILLAGE INN
Located at Meriden, N. H., among southern foothills of the White Mts., 15 miles from Dartmouth College; 8 miles from Cornish, former summer home of the White House. Those desiring quiet, restful vacation at reasonable cost will find The Bird Village of irresistible charm. Open July and August. Rates $17.50 to $22.50. RAYMOND E. CLAFLIN, Mgr.

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ATLANTIC CITY
Southland Cottage
BOSTON AVE. and BEACH
Delicious Meals

New York City

Hotel Judson 53 Washington Sq., New York City
Residential hotel of highest type, combining the facilities of hotel life with the comforts of an ideal home. American plan $4 per day and up. European plan $1.50 per day and up.
SAMUEL NAYLOR, Manager.

New York

HURRICANE LODGE and Cottages
IN THE ADIRONDACKS
Hurricane, Essex Co., N. Y.

Comfortable, homelike. Altitude 1,800 feet. Extensive verandas overlooking Keene Valley. Trout fishing. Camping. Swimming pool. Golf *links; mile course* 9 well-kept greens. Tennis and croquet. Fresh vegetables. Fine dairy. Furnished cottages, all improvements. Separate suites and single rooms. Open from June 15 to Oct. 1. For further information address until May 1, K. Belknap, Mgr., 776 James St., Syracuse, N.Y., after that date Hurricane Lodge, Hurricane, Essex Co., N.Y.

HOTEL ALCADEL and THE HURRICANE MT'N INN. (Hurricane, Essex Co., N. Y.) In the Adirondacks. Beautifully situated. All modern equipment. On international motor route to *Montreal. Golf course.* Write for booklet. Hotel Alcadel, 208 Center St., New York City.

Vermont

Chester, Vt. THE MAPLES Delightful
summer home. Cheerful, large, airy rooms, pure water; bath, hot and cold; broad piazza, croquet, fine roads. Terms reasonable. References exchanged. The Misses Sargeant.

Wyoming

A GREAT VACATION
Trapper Lodge, Sixteen-Bar-One Ranch
Shell, Big Horn Co., Wyoming
In Big Horn Mountain cow country. Horseback riding, lake and stream fishing. Our garden and dairy herd supply our table. A complete mountain-top camp maintained. *For reservations write GAY WYMAN, Mgr.*

Real Estate

Connecticut

LONG RIDGE
FOR RENT
Furnished, May 1 to Nov. 1. Situated hills between Stamford and Bedford, modernized colonial house, 4 master's bedrooms, 2 sleeping-porches, 2 baths; 3 servants' rooms and bath in separate building. Gas, electricity, and artesian wells. Large barn with fireplace fitted as studio. 2-car garage. 8 acres, use of swimming pool. $2,500. Owner going abroad for summer. Telephone during office hours, for appointment, BRANDT, Ashland 5890, or write 101 Park Ave., New York City.

Cottage in Berkshires, near Falls Village, Conn., TO RENT, FURNISHED. $80 per month. Electricity, bath, wonderful view. Near Housatonic River. H. Groff, Mt. Berry, Ga.

Maine

AUBURN, Maine Beautiful 13-room house, modern improvements, A1 condition; fine barn, chicken houses; 20 acres of land; excellent location, overlooking the city and near lake. Best buy in Maine for a gentleman's estate or a development. Price $15,000. Would consider selling furnished with my collection of beautiful antiques.
M. J. RYAN, Colby College, Waterville, Maine.

PEMAQUID HARBOR, Maine Coast. Furnished cottages with or without bath, 2 to 10 rooms. $75 to $500 season. Eva Whitehouse, 136 W. 70th St., New York City.

Seashore Cottage Rent for season
6 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, electric lights; fully furnished. S. W. LITTELL, 138 S. Main St., Rockland, Me.

Massachusetts

SEASHORE HOMES IN NEW ENGLAND SUMMER RENTALS—SALES
North and South Shores of Massachusetts
Cape Cod
The Summer Vacationland of America
1926 Catalog of Listings Sent on Request
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
10 State Street, Boston, Mass. Est. 1840
SECURE YOUR SUMMER HOME NOW

FOR SALE—Summer Home in Hills of Central Massachusetts. 9 rooms, bath. 30 acres. Pure water piped from mountain spring. Completely furnished. Some fine old mahogany. Price moderate. For details write to M. Wheeler, 929 West End Ave., New York.

New Hampshire

Wonalancet, N. H. To Rent. Modern Cottage
completely furnished for housekeeping. 8 rooms, 2 bathrooms, lavatory, screened and open piazzas, fireplaces. Ice and wood. Good inn nearby. Near brook and trails in Sandwich Range. Fine views. No hay fever. $400 for season. Suite 33, Hotel Ludlow, Boston.

New York

Paradox Lake, Adirondacks
Ten fully equipped camps, bungalow style, modern conveniences, fireplaces, etc. Exclusive, attractive, comfortable. Boating, bathing, fishing, tennis. Gentile colony. Booklet and photographs on application.
CHARLES A. DARBY, JR., Paradox, N. Y.

For rent June 15 to Sept. 15 **furnished house in Scarsdale** 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 maids' rooms in attic. Pleasant summer home, large porches, shady lawn. Shown by appointment. Phone Scarsdale 896 M. 5,189, Outlook.

Adirondack Cottage
with open fireplace. 6 rooms, bath, hot and cold running water, electric lights, garage. $275 for season. A. WARD, Jay, N. Y.

WESTPORT On Lake Champlain. FOR RENT, cottage, seven rooms, two baths. Best location. Address R. H. STEWART, 22 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

For Rent, at Southold, L. I., bungalow on Peconic Bay. 5 rooms, bath, screened piazzas, electric lights. $700 for summer. Address EMERSON, 120 E. 62d St., New York.

Real Estate

Rhode Island

WATCH HILL, R. I.
and adjacent beaches directly on the ocean
COTTAGES FOR SUMMER
Well located cottages commanding ocean view and accessible to beach.
List giving particulars and prices of houses available, maps, etc., sent on request.
FRANK W. COY
Specialist in seashore properties.
6 High St., Westerly, R. I.

Vermont

To Rent, Cedar Beach, near Burlington, Vt.
8-room cottage, attractively furnished, modern improvements. Large porches, screened sleeping-porch. Beautifully located on bluff, commanding fine view of lake and mountains. $400 season. Box 105, Noroton, Conn.

For Rent—Beautiful Homestead
Berkshire foothills, Pownal, Vt. Completely furnished. 12 rooms, shady porches, phone, elegant spring water, garage, ice, fuel, R. F. D. 2 miles to railroad, 8 miles to Williamstown, Mass. (Institute of Politics). May 1 or later. $100 per month. Owner, Box 51, N. Pownal, Vt.

FOR SALE Woodstock, Vt.
10-room, old-fashioned house, pleasantly situated on one of the main streets; 3 acres land. Suitable for all-year home or summer place. For particulars apply
HAROLD S. DANA, Woodstock, Vt.

Wyoming

FOR SALE IN
Natrona County, Wyoming
One-half interest in one of the best cattle-ranch propositions in the State, fully equipped. Now running over 1,500 Hereford cattle. Honest, economical management. Ample open range. An ideal place for a young man where there are good environments, a healthy climate, and an opportunity of sound investment with man of lifetime experience in the ranch and cattle business. Address
CARL F. SHUMAKER, care the Wyoming National Bank, Casper, Wyoming.

Instruction

Opportunity to become TRAINED NURSE. $15 monthly allowance. Ideal living conditions. Tennis, surf bathing. 3 hours from New York. 8-hour day. 2½ year course. Age 18 to 32; 2 years high school. Send for descriptive folder and application. Southampton Hospital Association, Southampton, Long Island, N. Y.

Apartments

To sublet, tastefully furnished apt., 40th St., between Park & Lexington, N. Y. Large living-room, sleeping alcove and bath. Management furnishes meals in apartment. Suitable 1 or 2 persons. Glen Wright, 2 Wall St., N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PARTNER wanted for the well-known Hotel Rumsey and Mineral Bath Resort at Westfield, N. Y. (Nature's cure for rheumatism, nervousness, and that run down condition.) Apply in person. Terms $45,000, half interest, few thousand dollars down, balance 10 per cent a year. Don't delay! Get this quick. Chance to clear $20,000 year and more. 6,763, Outlook.

HOW TO ENTERTAIN

PLAYS, musical comedies and revues, minstrel music, blackface skits, vaudeville acts, *monologs, dialogs, recitations, entertainments,* musical readings, stage handbooks, make-up goods. Big catalog free. T. S. Denison & Co., 623 So. Wabash, Dept. 74, Chicago.

STATIONERY

WRITE for free samples of embossed at $2 or printed stationery at $1.50 per box. Thousands of Outlook customers. Lewis, stationer, Troy, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

SECRETARIES, social workers, superintendents, matrons, housekeepers, dietitians, cafeteria managers, companions, governesses, mothers' helpers. The Richards Bureau, 68 Barnes St., Providence.

HELP WANTED

COMPANION for semi-invalid, light nursing, helpful in household. 6,809, Outlook.

HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN AND WOMEN. Nation-wide demand for high-salaried men and women. Past experience unnecessary. We train you by mail and put you in touch with big opportunities. Big pay, fine living, interesting work, quick advancement, permanent. Write for free book, "YOUR BIG OPPORTUNITY." Lewis Hotel Training Schools, Suite K-5842, Washington, D. C.

MAN and wife of culture and education to be in charge of cottage of 30 boys, cottage community for children, 90 miles from N. Y. Wife housemother and man athletic director and general oversight of boys out of school hours. 6,815, Outlook.

HELP WANTED

SALESMEN wanted. *$10 daily easy.* We start you in auto accessory business. No investment, no experience necessary. Exclusive territory. Motor Products Co., 1760 Lunt Ave., Chicago.

WANTED—A primary grade teacher, college graduate preferred, age 25 years or older, to take care of three children, girl of 12 and boys of 8 and 6, at private camp in Adirondacks from about July 1 to about Sept. 10. Must be willing to assume responsibility and must be fond of and experienced with children. Apply, stating qualifications, to Mrs. Merwin K. Hart, 1606 Sunset Ave., Utica, N. Y.

WANTED, next September, manager for women's club in New England city. Active work as well as direction required. Position with future for right person. 6,799, Outlook.

WANTED—Nurse, experienced, Scotch or English preferred, to take care of two boys, one and three years old. Some help given in work. Permanent position. New Hampshire in summer and fall. In reply state age, experience, and give references in full. 6,819, Outlook.

WANTED—Young woman to be companion to three children, ten, thirteen, and fourteen years old. Must play tennis, ride horseback, *swim, and like quiet country life. Must be* able to tutor in French. In reply state age, experience, and give references in full. 6,820, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

AMERICAN young woman, refined, tactful, *cheerful, capable managing and supervising* help—hostess select country club or girls' school (country). Highest credentials. 6,817, Outlook.

CARETAKING. Sisters. Highest references. Country. 6,823, Outlook.

COLLEGE woman, educational and business experience, desires position to help *defray expense of travel in Orient. Will consider* any offer. Address 6,821, Outlook.

DARTMOUTH graduate, Amos Tuck student, desires position, preferably traveling. *Specialty tutoring. Typist. Drive car.* Best references. 6,784, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED American nursery governess. Best references. 6,826, Outlook.

GOVERNESS, companion, or housekeeper. Best references. 6,824, Outlook.

GOVERNESS, three years' college, hospital *training, child care and feeding.* Primary kindergarten experience. 6,816, Outlook.

INTELLIGENT woman wishes position traveling companion. 6,719, Outlook.

SUPERVISING housekeeper, 50. Refined. Lewis trained. Hotel experience. 6,771, Outlook.

TRAINED executive, diversified business experience, active church worker, married, is available for summer position; nominal salary; highest references. 6,827, Outlook.

TRAINED, experienced cafeteria manager wishes school position in East. Best references. Would like summer work in mountains also. 6,822, Outlook.

TUTORING, secretarial work, by young woman, experienced teacher having university degrees. Will travel. 6,795, Outlook.

UNIVERSITY of Michigan graduate, age 25, desires position beginning July. Preferably as companion or governess. Capable and adaptable. Will travel. References exchanged. 6,812, Outlook.

WANTED—Position as hostess, companion, or tutor by capable, cultured, cheerful young American woman. Excellent references. No ties. Can travel. 6,811, Outlook.

WIDOW, refined, middle age, a mother, wishes position as companion or chaperon with girls in their home, school or traveling. 6,804, Outlook.

WOMAN experienced in institutional work desires position as superintendent of institution. 6,825, Outlook.

YALE student desires summer position traveling as tutor to small boy or companion. Excellent references. 6,779, Outlook.

YOUNG Parisian lady of good breeding *wishes summer position as governess or com*panion. Address Miss A. DuBois, Ogontz School, Pa.

YOUNG woman, now student at French *university, who speaks French fluently,* desires position as companion to American woman traveling abroad this summer, July to September. References exchanged. 6,818, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a six months' nurses' aid course is offered by the Lying-in Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York. Aids are provided with maintenance and given a monthly allowance of $10. For further particulars address Directress of Nurses.

WANTED, gift shop management, or will rent space, 12 years' experience. 6,808, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED kindergartner wishes to supervise or purchase well-established kindergarten. 6,810, Outlook.

PERPLEXITY Bureau. Information and suggestion—literary, domestic, personal. No positions. Anna Wildman, The Clinton, Philadelphia.

EXPERIENCED lady will take care of one or two young people in her home. Attractive environment. Gilt-edged references. 6,828, Outlook.

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